

Kreisky promises tighter security B-G airport bomber was a West German

The Israel police spokesman yesterday named the man killed a week when his suitcase exploded during an inspection at Ben-Gurion Airport as Bernd Hausmann, 25, of Wuppertal, West Germany.

The spokesman said the man was identified through fingerprints sent to the German police.

German police said yesterday they believe Hausmann may have lived in Wuppertal, in the Cologne-Frankfurt area.

West Germany's Federal Criminal Police said yesterday that Hausmann had been known to German police since 1969, when he was charged with disturbing the peace. He was also accused of attempted robbery in 1972.



AP reports from Vienna: Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky yesterday promised tighter security precautions to counter Palestinian threats against planes flying Israel.

(After the Ben-Gurion Airport attack, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility and threatened further attacks on the Vienna-Tel Aviv air route, the main channel for Jews migrating from the USSR.)

In a television interview, Kreisky said that although new precautions could be taken, even the tightest security could give no absolute guarantee against terrorist acts.

Austria would continue to provide transit facilities for the Soviet Jewish emigrants, he said. "One has to seek even more to protect people in facilities," because of the terrorists' threats, Kreisky said, "but shut up" (the transit camp) is

West German Federal Criminal Police yesterday released this picture of Bernd Hausmann, 25, of Wuppertal, and confirmed he was identified as the man who was killed when a bomb exploded in his suitcase at Ben-Gurion Airport on May 25.

(UPI telephoto)

out of the question for us. "People individually come to Austria, individuals leave the country. One would have to shut up Austria altogether."

"There is no European capital without terror," Kreisky said. "Terror, unfortunately, is a frightful weapon that is used in our days by extremists all over the world."

Trudeau for PLO politics at Habitat

ANCOUVER. — Breaking sharply with the official line, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau yesterday welcomed a move by the Palestine Liberation Organization to use political issues during the major UN conference on human settlements (Habitat) now under way in Vancouver.

But he warned that PLO representatives should be "kicked out" if they go too far and disrupt the work of the conference.

"I don't think we ought to be frightened by words," Trudeau told news conference on the second day of the 12-day meeting.

"If they want to politicize Habitat, perhaps that is a good thing. We want to make sure politicians understand the message here."

"I am not one of those who get locked when the Arabs or the PLO or anybody else decide to bring po-

litics into something. "If that is what they mean, God bless them... or Allah bless them."

Trudeau firmly opposed any destructive tactics, saying they would be counter-productive.

"If they do it in a way which prevents humanity from progressing, along the way the conference wants, nobody will love them for it and maybe we should kick them out."

Interior Minister Dr. Yosef Burg, heading Israel's six-man delegation to the Habitat conference, declined yesterday to appear on Canadian television with a PLO representative, the Government Press Office said yesterday.

The minister explained his refusal by stating that the PLO is "no partner" for Israel.

Burg is scheduled to address the conference tomorrow.

Three Israeli films are among 20 outstanding films chosen out of 400 that were submitted to the conference. The films are on this country's water problems, the Lachish belt settlement and on settlement in the desert.

Meanwhile, the Vancouver Jewish community is holding two pageants in the centre of the city to coincide with the conference, on the development of Israel and the settlement movement. Arab delegations had requested space for an exhibit to counter the Israeli shows, but this was refused — and the Cuban delegation allotted them some space to set one up.

(Waldheim, Page 4)

Chief Rabbi sees French Premier

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ARIS. — France's chief rabbi, R. Jacob Kaplan, yesterday told Premier Jacques Chirac that his reservations at certain aspects of France's attitudes towards Israel.

Dr. Kaplan and the president of the Jewish community, Baron Alain de Rothschild, were yesterday the main guests of Premier Chirac at his official residence. They later reviewed with him the problems of French Jewry and the Middle East situation.

'Syria keeps to agreed guidelines'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — American officials yesterday said that Syria does not appear to have gone beyond earlier agreed-upon guidelines by sending additional forces into northern Lebanon over the weekend.

Officially, the State Department and the Pentagon tried to play down press reports that Syria has sent another 2,000 soldiers into Lebanon. A Pentagon spokesman insisted that U.S. intelligence was estimating that not more than "a couple of hundred" Syrian forces were involved.

State Department spokesman Robert Fumush told reporters that the U.S. has no "official confirmation" of the reports, although he said that Syria currently has about 5,000-6,000 troops stationed in Lebanon — a figure, he said, that the U.S. had disclosed earlier.

The spokesman denied accusations by leftist Moslem leaders in Lebanon that the U.S., together with Syria, was supporting the partition of Lebanon. Fumush called these charges "lies."

Officials here were privately saying that the escalated Syrian involvement in northern Lebanon was within the bounds of acceptable Syrian actions.

The officials said that Israel's reaction to the latest escalation of Syrian involvement was "very strained," and that Israel's position was, of course, instrumental in establishing an American stance.

Israel, the diplomatic sources said, was watching the situation very carefully and was in close contact with the U.S. over developments.

Spokesman Fumush said that Washington and Jerusalem were in daily contact.

Finally, the State Department did not want to comment directly on the reports, other than to reiterate long-standing U.S. positions. The Department would not characterize the Syrian role in Lebanon as "outside interference," which Washington has insisted it opposes all along.

"The U.S. continues to make its views known publicly and privately," (Continued on page 2, col. 7)

Britain and Iceland settle 'cod war'

OSLO. — Britain and Iceland yesterday concluded an interim agreement ending their 20-year-long "cod war" dispute over Iceland's 200-mile fishing rights zone and also decided to re-establish diplomatic relations within two days.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland told a news conference after two days of "tough and open" negotiations with Icelandic Foreign Minister Einar Augustsson that "this is the best agreement that possibly could be reached at this moment."

He said the two nations had also agreed to re-establish diplomatic relations "within two days."

Iceland broke ties with Britain on February 19 after British trawlers refused to leave Iceland's self-proclaimed fishing rights zone.

Crosland said Britain will now seek to conclude similar pacts with Canada and Norway. Both nations have warned that they may extend their limits to 200 miles if agreements are not reached. He said the agreement with Iceland is effective from this morning.

He said Britain now must concentrate on adjusting the common fisheries policy of the EEC to 200 miles. "We shall be in for some tough and complex negotiations in Brussels," he said, adding that Britain and other EEC countries

may have to proclaim similar zones in order to protect themselves.

Crosland said the resulting structural changes in the British fishing industry may be painful. He said some trawlers will be laid up and men laid off which may result in Britain pressing for community funds to give financial aid to those affected.

In Brussels, Nato praised the settling of the cod war. A spokesman said secretary-general Joseph Luns told a special meeting of the ambassadorial council he was "gratified" by the news.

(UPI)

Merger for Likud is rejected

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Leaders of the parties comprising the Likud yesterday rejected a proposal to unite. Free Centre leader Shmuel Tamir who proposed the merger was the only one who voted for it at the Executive.

Tamir's proposal was apparently designed to help him wrest leadership of the country's biggest opposition bloc out of the hands of Herut leaders. Elections throughout the Likud "would enable a change of policy and leadership team," he said yesterday.

The Free Centre leader also believed "necessary" policy changes would be feasible if the leadership changed.

The mood at yesterday's meeting was that unity was a good idea but not for the present. MR. Yosef Tamir (Liberals) said that if merger were rushed, through some groups may defect as the Independent Liberals did when the Liberals formed a joint bloc with Herut.

Merging the parties would take a year or two and if elections were advanced "we'd be caught in the middle of the process," it was also argued.

The Likud Executive unanimously decided that "at this stage" they should set up joint executives in all branches and joint headquarters to prepare for elections. The election board should present a working plan a fortnight after establishment, the Executive added.

Scientists' Call to
the People of Israel

See Holiday Eve issue, June 4.

See Holiday Eve issue, June 4.

Syrians move to lift siege of Christians

'Thousands enter Lebanon'

By ANAN SAFADI
POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent
and agencies

Additional Syrian troops backed by tank columns yesterday rolled into northern and eastern Lebanon in a major attempt reportedly aimed at halting that country's 14-month-long civil war as well as forcing a Damascus-inspired settlement which the radical leftists have been resisting. They reinforced the armoured troops sent into Lebanon on Monday night.

The Syrians were reported last night to be advancing east of Beirut to break a leftist siege of the Christian town of Zahleh. Their main aim was said to install President-elect Elias Sarkis into office and set up a new regime apportioning the administration equally between Christians and Moslems in Lebanon.

Spokesmen for the Palestine Liberation Organisation claimed that the Syrian invaders sent into Lebanon as many as 9,000 troops and that these were disarming the PLO's forces and their leftist allies especially in the renegade "Lebanese Arab Army." Lebanese leftist circles confirmed the PLO claims and added that the Syrians were now in the process of occupying Lebanon.

Reports of thousands of fresh Syrian troops and tanks slicing into Lebanon came earlier from PLO circles and were subsequently published in several Beirut newspapers. These reports claimed that a Syrian regiment with 2,000 troops and 80 Soviet-made T54 tanks crossed Lebanon's northernmost border running into the Akkar valley where Christian towns had been shelled for some time.

The same reports said that a second Syrian thrust moved into the eastern Bekaa valley breaking a two-month leftist blockade around the town of Zahleh. PLO spokesmen estimated this force at 7,000 troops, and 150 tanks.

Later, the Syrians were reported to be closing their ranks north, east as well as south of Beirut. The PLO's news agency Wafa, claimed that the Syrian forces "had cut off their tanks" in various directions inside Lebanon, "set up roadblocks and disarmed the passing Palestinians and Lebanese leftist militiamen." The Wafa claims were reminiscent of the exaggerated statements circulated during King Hussein's massive crackdown on the PLO in 1970 and their ouster from Jordan the following year.

About 8,000 Syrians were said to be stationed in the Bekaa and another 4,000 in the northern Akkar while PLA and Saeka units spread out to the south and in the capital itself.

Both Palestinian and Christian spokesmen said, however, that only about 4,000 of the Syrian troops in the Bekaa participated in the thrust toward Zahleh. Reports of as many as 7,000 troops heading toward the city were "exaggerated," they said.

Leftist reaction to the Syrian intervention was swift and strong. One group, headed by Socialist chief Kamal Jumblatt, called for a general strike. The PLO said Syria's

intervention was aimed solely against them and the Lebanese leftists and warned it would resist what it charged was "the beginning of a Syrian occupation" of Lebanon.

Palestinian sources said the PLO contacted Soviet Ambassador Alexander Solodovnikov and appealed to him to take up the "intest dramatic Syrian" moves with Soviet Premier Kosygin, who arrived in Damascus from Baghdad yesterday.

The Soviets are believed to be displeased with the Syrian intervention fearing like the Palestinians, that Damascus intends to put the terrorist movement under its control. The sources noted that Moscow has not criticized Syria directly but has allowed sharp attacks to come from Arab Communist parties.

Indeed, Western diplomatic sources saw the timing of the Syrian move at least partly related to Kosygin's visit. "It would have been more difficult for them to send in troops during or even after the visit, so, they seem to have decided to send them in just before," the sources said.

Prior to Kosygin's departure from Baghdad to Damascus, the Soviet Union and Iraq released a joint communique expressing concern over the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and what it called attempts by "imperialism and reaction to fragment the unity of the (Lebanese) progressive forces and to strike at the Palestinian resistance movement."

Observers yesterday said that the communique issued at the end of Kosygin's four-day visit to Iraq — Syria's main antagonist in the Arab world — might signal a conflict between Damascus and Moscow over Lebanon. Kosygin last night conferred with Syrian President Hafez Assad but no information was disclosed about their talks.

'Catch Carter' mood in primaries

WASHINGTON. — A "catch Carter" movement was out in force in three small states yesterday as people voted in the second-to-last round of the U.S. presidential primary elections.

Only 66 Democratic and 59 Republican convention delegates' votes were at stake in Rhode Island, Montana and South Dakota.

But the spotlight was on Rhode Island, smallest state in the union, where an "anybody but Carter" movement mounted a major campaign to upset the bandwagon successes of Georgia's former Democratic governor Jimmy Carter.

Neither President Ford nor his rival for the Republican nomination, former California governor Ronald Reagan, campaigned actively in the three states.

They were instead looking ahead at the final round of primaries next Tuesday in California, Ohio and New Jersey. Together, these offer 540 delegates for the Democratic party nominating convention and 320 for the Republicans. (Reuter)

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For years I have been buying Elite Instant Coffee simply because I like it. All the family prefers Elite to any imported brand.

Now it turns out that my preference for Elite Instant Coffee is also good for Israel. It saves valuable Dollars, our industry flourishes, it provides jobs and it strengthens our economy.

So, now I buy Elite Instant Coffee not only because it's so good but because it's "made in Israel!"

חוב לי עם עליית
Life is sweet — with Elite



At prayer in Al-Aksa Mosque...

...whose restoration is described by Simson Caribach, with photos by David Rubinger.

Daniel Dishon discusses Syria, Lebanon and the PLO.

Converts to Judaism: a report by Rochelle Furstenberg.

Dating the giving of the Torah: some reflections for Shavuot by Moshe Kohn.

Window on the mind: Ya'acov Ardori on the science of graphology.

The weekend Dry Bones.

This and more in tomorrow's

THE JERUSALEM
POST
MAGAZINE

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to fair. Weather synopsis: Weak trough extending over eastern Mediterranean.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	24	11-25	13-25
Golan	26	12-24	13-25
Nahariya	28	16-23	15-25
Safed	37	14-22	14-24
Haifa Port	88	20-24	18-25
Tiberias	45	31	18-22
Nazareth	24	15-22	15-23
Arula	40	15-22	15-23
Shomron	48	14-24	15-23
Tel Aviv	68	18-28	18-28
B-G Airport	42	15-28	16-29
Jericho	22	13-33	18-34
Gaza	18	10-26	15-26
Beerseba	18	10-26	15-26
Eilat	14	23-36	23-37
Tiran Straits	14	25-36	24-36

Social and Personal

The President's wife, Nina Katzir, was hostess yesterday to a delegation of women from Kibbutz Ein Shimon, who presented her with a lithograph made by a kibbutz member.

Mrs. Katzir also visited the department of pediatrics at Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem where she distributed gifts for the Shavuot holiday.

The outgoing Japanese Ambassador and Mrs. Kazuhiko Komuro this week paid a farewell visit to the Israel Diamond Exchange, centre of the principal trade between Israel and Japan.

Abba Eban, MK, yesterday addressed graduates of the sciences and mathematics faculties of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem at their diploma ceremony.

Prof. H.A. Staab of Heidelberg University yesterday spoke on "New Aspects of Charge-Transfer Interactions in Organic Chemistry" at the 5th annual lecture honouring the late professor Gerhard M.J. Schmidt, former director of the Weizmann Institute and dean of its Chemistry Faculty.

Congregation Beit Yisrael, on Rehov Pele Yoetz in Yemin Moshe, Jerusalem, will sponsor study of the Book of Ruth on Thursday night, from 10.00 to midnight. The discussion will be followed by refreshments.

K. Ata family rumoured to be back in Baghdad

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
KIRYAT ATA. — Rumours here, reported in "Yediot Achronot," say a local resident of Iraqi origin had recently returned to Baghdad.

Yusef, Nawi, 47, reportedly moved out of the town in secrecy last month with his wife and two daughters. His whereabouts were the subject of conjecture until a local resident, unidentified, said he had heard the family interviewed on Iraqi radio. Mrs. Nawi reportedly said she was delighted by the warm reception she received in her native land, and her husband expressed surprise at seeing the deputy president of Iraq standing in line like everyone else for tickets to a sport event.

Nawi, whose son by a former marriage is reportedly in the Israeli Defence Forces, held a series of jobs since he immigrated to Israel in 1951.

The reports remain unconfirmed.

In grief, we announce the passing of

JENNIE HOMNICK ז"ל
of New York

The funeral will leave Yeshivat Presburg, Givat Shaul, Jerusalem, today, Wednesday, June 2, 1976, 2 hours after the arrival of El Al flight No. 024, scheduled to arrive at 4.55 p.m. For exact details, call Tel. 02-810256.

Rabbi and Mrs. Herman and Freyda Schwartz, Maryland
Rabbi and Mrs. Yusef and Chana Homnick, Jerusalem
Rabbi Dr. and Mrs. Moshe and Miriam Homnick, Brooklyn
Shiva, Thursday, June 3, 2/1 Sderot Eshkol, Jerusalem.

The Israel Council of Young Israel
offers sincere condolences to the family of

JOSEPH WEINFELD ז"ל

shaliah aliya to the National Council of Young Israel in the U.S.A.
on his untimely death.

After the passing of our beloved

Dr. ERICH LICHTENSTEIN

a memorial service will be held
on Thursday, June 3, 1976, at 2 p.m.
at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

We will meet at the gate. A bus will be available,
leaving from 75 Rehov Arlosoroff, at 1.30 p.m.

We wish to thank all who expressed
sympathy in writing or in person.

THE FAMILY

'Beersheba hospital is a fire hazard'

By HAIM SHAHAM
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Severe criticism of fire-prevention arrangements and the presence of grave fire hazards have been levelled against the Soroka Central Negev Hospital here. The charges are contained in a report recently sent to the hospital administration by the city's fire-fighting services, and whose contents have become known to The Jerusalem Post.

Among the dangers mentioned in the report are lack of proper fireproofing of vital hospital buildings; inflammable carton ceilings in the main section and other wings of the hospital's older section, and corridors serving as storage points for inflammable material such as X-ray films.

"Any chance blaze, as a result of lack of precautions... could lead to a terrible catastrophe,"

the report states. The report implies that no remedial measures have been taken in the wake of the fire which broke out in the maternity ward some months ago, and in which there were, fortunately, no casualties.

Commenting on these charges, Kupat Holim's director for the Negev region, Michael Stauber, said that immediately upon receipt of the report, a special committee was set up and recommended that fire escapes be installed for all six stories. He added that the hospital administration would do its utmost to implement all other necessary safety measures within the next few days.

The Interior Ministry's southern headquarters, meanwhile, yesterday stated that all the hospital's new structures are being built in conformity with maximal fire-preventive measures.

First day of free bus rides for soldiers No hitches, but lots of hitchhikers

By YITZHAK OKED and
ERNE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi paid a surprise visit to the Jerusalem Central Egged Station yesterday morning to see for himself how the new scheme of free rides for soldiers was working.

After talking with the station director, bus dispatchers and soldiers waiting in queues together with civilians, he came away with the impression that so far there were no problems.

There were some reports of extra-long queues at bus stations in Beersheba and Ashkelon, but this was only during the early morning hours of peak traffic.

The test of the scheme, however, will come tomorrow, the eve of the Shavuot holiday, when Egged expects to handle close to one million passengers. Although Egged is mobilizing clerks and other staff to drive extra buses, the extra burden of soldier passengers may make itself felt then, Egged sources said yesterday.

Transport Ministry inspectors checking Egged stations in 21 locations around the country yesterday

found bus traffic flowing smoothly everywhere.

The special judicial appeals committee on the supervision of the law regulating the supply of commodities and services, which Egged appealed to yesterday, decided to postpone a hearing until tomorrow. Egged demands that the Transport Ministry cancel its administrative order. This order, which went into effect yesterday, forces the co-operative to carry free of charge all members of the regular army and soldiers on compulsory military service, but not soldiers doing their reserve duty.

Egged is to receive monthly advances of IL1.2m. until the Government can evaluate to what extent soldiers are using the buses. Egged will then be paid 80 per cent of the regular fares.

Your Tel Aviv reporter yesterday toured the Rishon LeZion-Rehovot road, picking up hitchhiking soldiers. Asked why they accepted rides, most of them simply said that they did not trust Egged. They also said that by hitchhiking they got to their destination faster.

One regular army sergeant, who receives a monthly travel allowance, said he feared this allowance

would be cut now. Questioned whether they felt fewer drivers were stopping to pick them up, some soldiers said they were afraid this would happen eventually.

"In the meantime they are stopping to pick us up because they are as inquisitive as you and want to know why we are not going by bus," one of the hitchhikers said.

At the tramplada (soldiers' hitchhiking station) at the exit of Jerusalem to the Tel Aviv highway, traffic was lighter than usual, yet brisk, yesterday afternoon. (This tramplada has the reputation of being one of the best in the country.)

A captain, who was one of six soldiers piling into a rented VW mini-bus, confessed that he had not even thought of Egged. "I know that I can rely on getting a lift at the tramplada," he said.

In the Knesset, Finance Committee chairman Yisrael Kargman said yesterday Egged will not get any further subsidies from the A.C. "Independently."

The Foreign Minister said that the Soviets were now faced with a dilemma in Lebanon where a traditionally pro-Moscow state, Syria, was clashing with pro-Moscow elements. He added that the Russians are exploiting current events in the region to rally a pro-Soviet Arab bloc behind them.

● SYRIA: Allon called on Damascus to enter into peace negotiations with Israel, saying that he saw no reason for postponement. The Foreign Minister disclosed that the Syrians had late last year turned down two Israeli offers to start negotiating a settlement based on resolutions 242 and 338. He said the first offer was communicated through Secretary of State Kissinger last September; he did not elaborate on the second offer.

● EGYPT: The Foreign Minister said that he recently drew the attention of the U.S. Administration to Cairo's violation of the spirit of the Sinal accord "at least on two occasions" — when Cairo protested officially against Spain's feelers to set up diplomatic relations with Israel, and again when it initiated the recent UN Security Council debate on the West Bank. Allon said that under the Sinal agreement it was made clear that Egypt would lower the profile of its political activities against Israel. He added that if Egypt wants further agreements with Israel "and I believe it is interested" it should abide by the understanding reached under the Sinal accord.

● JORDAN: Allon said that he did not view the Jordanian option to have been exhausted. But he cautioned that Amman cannot pretend to abide by the Rabat summit conference favouring the Palestine Liberation Organization "and expect Israel alone to do the rest." While ruling out any negotiations with the PLO "which preaches genocide against Israel," Allon said that Israel was prepared to negotiate with Jordan, however, in a tripartite conference also embracing "the Palestinian community." He said that the question of Palestinian self-expression could be solved within the context of peace with Jordan.

He added that Israel would have second thoughts about Amman's role in either of three cases: if Jordan becomes a Syrian province, if it is taken over by the PLO, or if Jordan asks for an unrealistically high price for a settlement.

● THE UN: Allon said that Israel will not cooperate with any hostile UN body. He disclosed that, according to information just received, extremist Arab governments plan to rally the Third World anew behind their call to suspend Israel's membership at the UN. He warned that if such a move is adopted, though it is unlikely, Israel will suspend all UN activities in its territory.



Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi (lower right) chats with soldier and civilian passengers at the Jerusalem central bus station yesterday morning, as free bus rides for soldiers went into effect. No special problems were reported. (Rahamim Israeli)

NEWS IN BRIEF

New suspect in cinema blast

TEL AVIV. — A suspect in the Cinema One bombing which injured four persons here on May 11 was remanded into 10 days' custody in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday.

Police said the man, Abdul-Rauf Subehat, was identified in a lineup by four persons who were in the theatre on the night of the blast. They also said his appearance

closely matched the Identikit picture of him composed, from "witnesses' reports. Subehat said he is in a restaurant in the Yeminite Quarter, where he works, on the night of the bombing.

A suspect remanded on Friday, Nasim Shehna, was released yesterday after an investigation turned up no evidence against him. (Itim)

Glider man to jump again today

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
HAIFA. — Sepp Ander, the 59-year-old ski instructor from Liechtenstein who has adopted the new sport of glider winged jumps from high places and performed one near Nazareth last Thursday — wants to jump from the Stella Maris promontory down to the coast.

The event, consisting of two successive jumps, is planned for 5 o'clock this afternoon, wind and weather permitting.

Ander, who is the guest of the Haifa Tourism Development Association, is considering establishing a glider school here. His jump is intended to arouse interest in the sport.

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Fasting for aliya activist

A three-day hunger-strike at the Western Wall was begun yesterday by student olim from the USSR in protest against the arrest of 21-year-old Prisoner of Zion, Ya'acov Vinarov. The Russian-Jewish activist has been sentenced to three years in a labour camp, for his desire to go to Israel.

The hunger strikers, in compliance with Vinarov's request, inserted a note in the Wall containing Vinarov's name and those of his companions.

Among those visiting the fasting group were acting Knesset Speaker Moshe Shahal and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon. (Itim)

Strike over T.A. work dispute

TEL AVIV. — This city's labour council yesterday authorized a partial strike by workers in the municipal education department.

The request for the strike came after Mayor Shlomo Lahat suspended two employees at the Givat Hod school although the City Employees Union had already agreed to bring their case to disciplinary court.

The organization demanded that Lahat cancel the suspension before the case would be discussed by the party committee of the municipality and labour council. (Itim)

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The organization demanded that Lahat cancel the suspension before the case would be discussed by the party committee of the municipality and labour council. (Itim)

Daliat pupils hold 1-day strike

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
DALIAT EL CARMEL. — Some 1,900 pupils of this large Druze town on the Carmel boycotted their schools yesterday on orders of their parents in a one-day protest of school conditions.

Salman Nabour, chairman of the Parents Committee, charged that the schools are "short of space, equipment and elementary facilities. If nobody takes notice again," he said, "we shall wait until September 1 and then call a longer pupils' strike."

The parents charge neglect ("for the past 25 years") by the Local Council and the Interior and Education Ministries. The Council leaders say the parents' demands, however justified, will cost large sums which the Council cannot afford.

ment and elementary facilities. If nobody takes notice again," he said, "we shall wait until September 1 and then call a longer pupils' strike."

The parents charge neglect ("for the past 25 years") by the Local Council and the Interior and Education Ministries. The Council leaders say the parents' demands, however justified, will cost large sums which the Council cannot afford.

Order nisi on licence for J'lem night club

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
The Supreme Court yesterday issued an order nisi calling upon the Jerusalem municipality to show within 20 days why it should not grant a municipal licence to The Tavern, a night spot on Rehov Yosef Rivlin.

The night club was closed by the police 10 days ago because it did not have a city licence. The Magistrate's Court threw out an appeal on the grounds that it had no information on whether the city planned to grant the permit. (The municipality often takes up to a year to grant such licences.)

However, John Danzig, co-owner of the club, told The Jerusalem Post that the city official responsible had told the police officer in charge that a licence would be granted. But, Danzig said, the police failed to mention this in court.

June is
Immigrant
Absorption
Month

WELCOME OLIM TODAY

INCREASE ALIYAH TOMORROW

THE ASSOCIATION FOR TOURISM
Tel Aviv-Yafo
Every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Open air performances
Light Music, Folkdancing
New tourist centre KIKAR ATARIM
Entrance free Tourists welcome
Organized by Tel Aviv-Yafo Municipality

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of our dear

ANNA FRIEDMAN ז"ל

who passed away peacefully on May 31, 1976,
in the Strand, South Africa.

Mourning by her children, Solly and Chippy Friedman
Grandchildren
Great-grandson
Nieces and Nephews
in Israel

To S. Friedman, Adv. and Family
We share your grief on the loss of your

MOTHER

Management and Staff
ZIM Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.

With deep sorrow, we announce
the untimely death of our beloved

mother, daughter, sister, grandmother

ELLEN SCHLESINGER
née Kaufmann

May 29, 1976 The Family in Israel and abroad

tonight

the golden
ball draw.
1st prize
up to
IL 600,000

mital hapayis

ALLON

(Continued from page one)

stressed that in an end to the state of war, Jerusalem would compromise territorially less than it would under a full-fledged peace treaty with the Arabs.

● THE SOVIET UNION was far from being a constructive element in its capacity as a co-chairman of the Geneva Middle East peace conference. Allon said that the Soviets were now trying to make a comeback to the Middle East after Egypt had abrogated its friendship treaty with Moscow and Cairo's rapprochement with Peking, as well as Syria's recent tendency to act "independently."

The Foreign Minister said that the Soviets were now faced with a dilemma in Lebanon where a traditionally pro-Moscow state, Syria, was clashing with pro-Moscow elements. He added that the Russians are exploiting current events in the region to rally a pro-Soviet Arab bloc behind them.

● SYRIA: Allon called on Damascus to enter into peace negotiations with Israel, saying that he saw no reason for postponement. The Foreign Minister disclosed that the Syrians had late last year turned down two Israeli offers to start negotiating a settlement based on resolutions 242 and 338. He said the first offer was communicated through Secretary of State Kissinger last September; he did not elaborate on the second offer.

● EGYPT: The Foreign Minister said that he recently drew the attention of the U.S. Administration to Cairo's violation of the spirit of the Sinal accord "at least on two occasions" — when Cairo protested officially against Spain's feelers to set up diplomatic relations with Israel, and again when it initiated the recent UN Security Council debate on the West Bank. Allon said that under the Sinal agreement it was made clear that Egypt would lower the profile of its political activities against Israel. He added that if Egypt wants further agreements with Israel "and I believe it is interested" it should abide by the understanding reached under the Sinal accord.

● JORDAN: Allon said that he did not view the Jordanian option to have been exhausted. But he cautioned that Amman cannot pretend to abide by the Rabat summit conference favouring the Palestine Liberation Organization "and expect Israel alone to do the rest." While ruling out any negotiations with the PLO "which preaches genocide against Israel," Allon said that Israel was prepared to negotiate with Jordan, however, in a tripartite conference also embracing "the Palestinian community." He said that the question of Palestinian self-expression could be solved within the context of peace with Jordan.

He added that Israel would have second thoughts about Amman's role in either of three cases: if Jordan becomes a Syrian province, if it is taken over by the PLO, or if Jordan asks for an unrealistically high price for a settlement.

● THE UN: Allon said that Israel will not cooperate with any hostile UN body. He disclosed that, according to information just received, extremist Arab governments plan to rally the Third World anew behind their call to suspend Israel's membership at the UN. He warned that if such a move is adopted, though it is unlikely, Israel will suspend all UN activities in its territory.

Guidelines

(Continued from page one)

and to warn all concerned of the danger of escalating the civil strife in Lebanon into a larger conflict in the Middle East." Funnesh said.

He added that the situation was "very complex" and, therefore, the US did not want to comment on each development.

Funnesh said that U.S. efforts continue to be directed toward helping find a political solution to the problem. In the last analysis, he said, "peace and stability must depend upon political accommodation among the parties in Lebanon."

While saying that the U.S. was in close contact with Israel and the other governments in the region, Funnesh denied that Washington had set up any direct contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization. But he did say that through other sources, the U.S. was "aware of Palestinian thinking."

He said that the U.S. opposes the partition of Lebanon. "The U.S. supports the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon," he said. "We continue to urge outside powers to practise restraint in an already difficult situation."

Challenges met, says State Comptroller Jerusalem — a 'well-run city'

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Municipality of Jerusalem is generally well-run, untainted by corruption, free of strikes and overstuffed, and successful in providing services to all parts of the population at a decent level. That claim, which can be made by few mayors but has been stated by Jerusalem officials for years, was backed up by the State Comptroller's Report on the municipality — the first such report prepared in seven years.

The comprehensive, 150-page dissection of the workings of the municipality (released for publication today) is based on auditing and investigations by a four-member team during the 1974 fiscal year, a scan of city operations back to 1969 and some updated findings through February 1976.

The mayor and his staff were praised for meeting the challenges of the burgeoning city, despite its unique problems and providing services on a "generally proper level."

The Comptroller noted that the number of Jerusalemites had grown from 275,000 to 444,200 from the end of 1968 through 1974, and that six new neighborhoods — largely populated by new immigrants and large families — had been built. A green belt around the Old City was planted; parks were constructed in neighborhoods; hundreds of schools, kindergartens and day care centres were completed; and special care was taken to keep the city cleaner.

"During this period, we witnessed the re-fashioning of the face of Jerusalem and its strengthening as the focal point of the State and the capital of the whole Jewish People," wrote the Comptroller in his largely benevolent Report. He singled out the municipality's ability to keep the city running with a staff that grew only in proportion to the growth in population and the greater needs for services.

The Comptroller's criticism of the municipality ranged from illegally built stores in lowering structures granted permits after the tenants had moved in; delays in tax collection and the building of services for new quarters; to new traffic lights that remained unblinking for months as cars sped by untried.

From January 1973, through March 1975, the Municipal Court issued 222 orders to destroy structures built without a permit. Most were to be executed by the local committee for planning and building and the rest by the violators themselves. But by June 1975, said the Comptroller, only a few of the structures had been levelled. Cases dragged on, and in 1975, over 700 files that hadn't been opened were found in the city office.

Land betterment tax must be paid by property owners when the value of their land rises because of improvements in infrastructure. It is set and supervised by the City Engineer's Office committee on land betterment. The Comptroller wrote that no regular procedures had been set to determine the amount of tax due, and that the local committee on planning and building had sometimes approved illegal construction *de facto* so that the betterment tax could be collected.

The Comptroller found the municipality "inadequately informed" about the workings of the 10 municipal corporations (including the Israel Museum, Jerusalem Theatre, Beit Agron, Carta, Binyanei Ha'Oma and Prazot) that it set up. Directors of youth centres did not make regular financial reports to the municipality.

The number of registered members of the city's libraries increased from 55,000 in 1972 to 94,000 in 1975, and the half-million books have been taken out 850,000 times. But, pointed out the Comptroller, about 10,000 were borrowed and never seen by the librarians again. Beit Ha'am's auditorium was rented to some organizations at a full price, while others paid nothing for its use. A standard price list was, however, established by the management in 1974.

Some files in the social services department — which cares for about one-fifth of the city's residents (including handicapped, aged, blind, delinquent youth, etc.) — were found incomplete.

Four street cleaning trucks bought by the city for IL330,000 in 1965-9 were used rarely, since the purchasers had not first checked whether they were suited to their purpose, and the machines were plagued by breakdowns.

The Comptroller found six lots totalling 320 dunams which had not been included in the land registry. He urged that the city make an inventory of all its property from time to time and file reports on its condition.

A considerable number of the shortcomings pointed out by the Comptroller have since been corrected, the report notes.

Kollek likes report, explains shortcomings

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The State Comptroller's favorable assessment of the workings of the Jerusalem Municipality during the last seven years put Mayor Teddy Kolek in a relaxed and contented mood as he faced a press conference yesterday.

It was the best news he had heard since his official announcement a few weeks ago that his city had surpassed Tel Aviv as the biggest in the country.

Holding a 40-page booklet of comments on the Comptroller's Report which he and his staff had prepared since reading it on Sunday, the mayor said that the lack of services in Jerusalem's new quarters was due to "imbalanced Government spending."

Much of the development funding is channelled through the municipality by ministries which often change priorities and provide money for building apartments before schools, synagogues and adequate roads, said Kolek.

In answer to questions about illegal building around the city, including extra storeys in hotels which were licensed after the guests had moved in, Kolek pointed out that 3.3 million square metres had been built in Jerusalem from 1968 to 1974. "I admit that there were periods during those years when supervision was less strict, but we have set up new means of supervision," the Comptroller himself noted that an improvement in building supervision had taken place since 1973.

Shortcomings in collecting land betterment taxes — a main criticism of the Report — are being corrected, said Kolek.

The mayor cited the "devotion of our 5,500 city employees — exactly half the number of municipal workers in Tel Aviv — and the cooperation of city council members" as his "secret of success" in winning good marks from the Comptroller.

Kollek also castigated the Knesset for devising a new system of mayoral elections which "purports to give the voter a direct influence but actually throws sand in the eyes of the public."

The winner under the new system is unable to choose his deputies according to professional ability; they are chosen according to party strengths in the city council. An adoption of the American system of municipal elections, he concluded, would allow the mayor of Jerusalem a qualified Arab or Christian deputy mayor to further the full integration of the city.

(Leader — Page 12)



Teddy beams

Talks with EEC begin here today

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

The Common Market's 30-member delegation to the Israel-EEC Mixed Commission is arriving today for talks on economic relations in the framework of Israel's agreement with the Mart.

The mission includes two representatives from each of the nine member States, in addition to delegates from the European Commission and its Secretariat. Heading the group is Claude Cheysson, Commissioner for Mediterranean and African Affairs. Israel's contingent in the discussions will be led by Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

The agreement stipulates free trade arrangements between Israel and the European group, to be achieved in stages. "Infant industries" are entitled to longer-term special tariff protection. Tomorrow Israel is to submit a list of three or four industries for which it requests this special status. Also on the agenda is a bid to be included in the financial protocol, which would give Israel access to loans from the Community's banks and investment institutions.

The Israel-EEC agreement has to be approved by GATT, and discussions are due to start in Geneva on June 10, where the Israeli delegation will be headed by Dr. Yacov Cohen, Assistant Director-General in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Shimon Diskin, veteran J'lem builder, at 72

Shimon Diskin, the veteran Jerusalem contractor and cinema-owner, died during a visit to New York last Sunday. He was 72.

A native Jerusalemite, he was the builder of the High Commissioner's residence and the Rockefeller Museum. During the Second World War he organized and participated in large contracting works, building airports and roads all over the Middle East.

Inventor of the Diskin system of prefabricated building units, he participated in large housing projects after the establishment of the State and was a generous contributor to Hebrew University and other philanthropic causes.

He is survived by his wife Raya, his son Elon, daughters Tania and Kolia and grandchildren. The funeral will take place at the Sathedria cemetery at 11 a.m. today.

A.Z.

Ashdod auto workers end lock-in

Jerusalem Post Staff

ASHDOD. — The 240 workers who locked themselves in at the Ashdod Automotive Industry plant here nine days ago agreed to leave yesterday after Histadrut Secretary-General Yerusha Meshel expressed "total identification" with their struggle.

At a meeting of the Ashdod Labour Council, Meshel and Uriel Abrahamowicz, chairman of the Histadrut's Trade Union Division, it was decided to renew negotiations about worker dismissals which had failed earlier in the day.

The dispute began about a month ago when management tried to fire 100 workers because of a business slump. Workers demanded increased severance pay for those fired. After the lock-in, however, their latest demand was that all 240 workers be fired and given increased compensation.

Negotiations broke down yesterday morning when the plant's head of labour relations, Shimon Ben-Dror, said he could not continue talks as long as the workers had the plant locked up. The workers committee met and decided to open the gates, but stay on the grounds. The management still refused to renew contacts as long as the workers were in the plant. After another stormy meeting, the workers decided to adjourn to the Labour Council building and await further developments in the corridors and stairwells.

Before they got to the Labour Council building, a meeting was arranged for last night between workers and representatives of Abrahamowicz and the workers agreed to go home — for the first time in eight days.

The chairman of the works committee, Yitzhak Cohen, told Ilim police questioned him for four hours yesterday, and the workers feared a forcible intervention in the dispute by police. He said that, as a resident of Ashdod, he was also concerned about the city's image, and had agreed, along with his colleagues, to move the dispute into a more constructive phase.

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TV biased against Israel, says c'ttee urging change

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RISHON LEZION. — A public committee to "change the face of Israel television" has been formed here. The committee, which claims to be non-political and acting without the support of any political or other body, financially or otherwise, wants the Prime Minister to have more say in the choice of programmes and the presentation of news.

Spokesmen for the committee, which does not have a chairman, said at a press conference on Monday night, that at present Israel TV is biased — against Israel. They referred to the recent coverage of the West Bank riots, pointing out that this coverage helped the enemies of Israel.

Moshe Levy, the head of the Histadrut port workers, who said he was speaking as a private citizen, said that one of the purposes of the committee was to collect signatures on a petition throughout the country to demand the transfer of TV from the Ministry of Education to the Prime Minister's office.

Amnon Nachmias, a citrus orchard owner, said that the committee was formed after several teachers had written letters to the press claiming that TV coverage had had a negative effect on their students. The former goalie of the Israel football team, Yacov Hodrov, said that TV emphasizes only the negative.

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Win essential for J'lem Betar

TEL AVIV. — Beersheba Hapoel and Jerusalem Betar, the remaining two contestants for this season's National Soccer Championship, both play home games this Saturday.

A win for Jerusalem Betar, who are two points behind Beersheba but with a superior goal average, is essential this week if they are to overhaul the Negev side. The odds appear strongly in favour of Betar, as Hadera Hapoel are visitors at the YMCA ground.

Hadera Hapoel lost 0-5 in Netanya last Saturday and will definitely be relegated to the new Liga Artzit next season. Therefore, all the motivation for winning will be with Jerusalem Betar, and Djerbi, Ishay, Malmilian, Victor Levy and Co. should keep their team's chances alive.

Beersheba Hapoel have not won any of their last seven games. They only avoided defeat at the hands of Shimshon last week with the last shot of the game by Moshe Abusir, giving them a 1-1 draw. With an off-form patch like that, Beersheba Hapoel cannot feel overconfident of holding onto the championship.

The Bloomfield Stadium will see two Tel Aviv derby games. Tel Aviv Hapoel play Tel Aviv Maccabi and Tel Aviv Betar face Shimshon. Tel Aviv Hapoel are still struggling to avoid relegation but Tel Aviv Maccabi are only two points above them. As in recent seasons, Tel Aviv Maccabi can return the most exasperating results — sometimes producing some of the best footballing in the country, like in the 3-0 State Cup win over Petah Tikva Hapoel, only to lose at home by 0-2 to the same team three days later.

It looks most likely that both the championship and relegation issues will be determined only on the last day of league football next week.

No one managed to mark correctly all 13 games on last week's Sportsfoot pool coupon, boosting this week's prize money to a minimum of IL1,750,000, including IL1m. as first prize. Twenty-four persons, who got 12 results right last week, will each collect IL10,000. Eleven results were worth IL620 and if you had 10 right, you will be IL65 to the good.

Football pool coupons have to be handed in by tonight, because of the Shavuot holiday.

SPORTSFOOT GUIDE

Kfar Saba Hapoel v Netanya Maccabi 1
Jaffa Maccabi v Haifa Hapoel 1
Ramat Amichad Mac. v Petah Tikva Mac. 1
Jerusalem Betar v Hadera Hapoel 1
Tel Aviv Hapoel v Tel Aviv Maccabi 1
Tel Aviv Betar v Shimshon 1
Beersheba Hapoel v Jerusalem Hapoel 1
Petah Tikva Hapoel v Hakoah 1
Haifa Maccabi v Bnei Yehuda 1
Bnei Yehuda v Hapoel Hapoel 1
Bnei Yehuda v Hapoel Hapoel 1
Ramat Gan Hapoel v Hadera Mac. 1
Netanya Hapoel v Nahariya Hapoel 1

Rooms found for Experimental School

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Experimental School, which had been faced with closure because of the lack of suitable accommodation, will receive nine classrooms in the nearby Alliance elementary school.

Agreement on this was reached Monday between Abraham Katz, chairman of the Knesset Education Committee, and representatives of the Jerusalem municipality, the school's management and its parents' committee. It is planned to close the Alliance school in two years.

Both schools are off the Mahane Yehuda market.

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More, who took exception to the Chief Scientist's charge, said the real trouble was that industry does not sponsor research at the Technion, which is the institute of higher learning most able to help industry.

"This year, the Technion is carrying out research, consultation and tests totalling IL65m, of which IL35m. is going for research. Of this, Israeli industry is providing only IL2m, and even of this paltry sum, over half will come from the Ministry's matching funds," he said.

Compared to the relatively significant sum provided by Israeli industry, the Technion had received IL17m. for research sponsored by foreign institutions, of which IL5m. was provided by the bi-national research funds, established under the sponsorship of the Ministry, and IL2m. directly from foreign industry.

A SOCIAL WORK SCHOOL will open at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev to prepare residents of the South to serve in welfare offices in that area. Some 1,500 positions for social workers around the country are still unfilled, Welfare Ministry sources reported yesterday.

GEORGIAN CULTURE was the subject of a performance at Jerusalem's Beit Ha'am on Monday evening by the Zur Shalom song and dance troupe, which is sponsored by the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption and the Association of Georgian Immigrants.

HEY, KIDDIES! Want to win a motor-bike, 10-speed bike, 3-speed bike, wagon, skates, basketballs, autographed by Tel Brody, tennis racket & balls, baseball glove & ball, model airplanes with motors, golf clubs, golf bag, golf balls, basketball, tennis, tennis, tennis and swim shorts and other fabulous prizes? Come to the American Bicentennial Celebration, July 4th at the Hebrew U. Stadium. Two (2) full-length movies — fantastic fireworks!

Smith gov't chastises liberals Call to end Rhodesian race laws 'naive'

SALISBURY. — The ruling Rhodesian Front Party yesterday slammed calls from Liberal groups to abolish race laws and said their ideas would lead to "the destruction of Rhodesia."

Des Frost, chairman of the party — which holds all 50 white seats in Parliament — said in a statement: "It is pathetic in this day and age that we still find people in Rhodesia who revel in being naive, deluded and unable to grasp the facts of life."

"The call to remove all discrimination, including in our schools, hospitals and residential areas, will lead to tremendous friction between the different races and the destruction of Rhodesia," he said.

Last week the Liberal opposition Rhodesia Party and a body of business and professional men calling themselves the National Edge Committee, called on the government to do away with the country's race laws as a first step toward ending the border war.

Tim Gibbs, president of the Rhodesia Party, said the laws were driving the nation's 6.1 million blacks "into the arms of the Communists."

The highest casualty figures in a single month were recorded during May, claiming the lives of 19 security force troops and 104 guerrillas.

During 1975, 14 black and white Rhodesian soldiers and 104 black nationalist insurgents were killed in clashes on the border with Mozambique.

Peace talks aimed at settling Rhodesia's decade-long constitutional dispute with Britain collapsed in March. Premier Ian Smith and Joshua Nkomo, leader of the moderate wing of the African National Council nationalist movement, failed to reach agreement on a timetable leading to a handover to black rule by the country's 275,000 whites.

In neighbouring Zambia, the government-owned Zambia Daily Mail yesterday predicted an intensification of the fighting in Rhodesia following Zambia's decision to open a front for nationalist guerrillas.

But, the newspaper said in its commentary, the African people of Rhodesia are as divided now as they were 10 years ago "when Prime Minister Ian Smith and other interested parties spent so much money on seeing that Africans continued to be divided."

The newspaper, which reflects government thinking on important political issues, said: "Despite all efforts by the... front-line countries, the two factions of the African National Council are as divided tribally as they were 10 years ago."

(UPI, AP)



Golda Meir and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger share a joke during a meeting on Monday at Mrs. Meir's Waldorf Astoria suite. (UPI telephoto)

IRA warns judges of 'reprisal' actions

DUBLIN. — The Irish Republican Army on Monday threatened judges and policemen taking action under a new anti-terrorist law will be considered "legitimate targets" for reprisal.

The new British-Irish law went into effect yesterday. Under its terms, legal proceedings can be launched against terrorists where they are arrested for acts in England, Northern Ireland or the Irish Republic. Hitherto, many security officials in Ulster have charged that the Irish Republic was a safe haven for fugitive terrorists.

The law effectively surpasses borders for legal proceedings against terrorism. Thus an IRA man can be arrested and tried in the Republic for acts committed in England or Northern Ireland.

"In view of the development," an IRA announcement here said, "the IRA has decided to classify as legitimate targets any Free State civil servant, court official, solicitor, counsel, judge or police officer found in the occupied Northern Ireland area in a prosecuting capacity against Republican prisoners of war."

"If any of these people are accosted in Ulster, they will be treated in the same way as members of the (British) crown forces. We wish to reiterate that any members of the English establishment, military police or civilian, found in any part of Ireland will be dealt with ruthlessly, without warning."

The threat marked a significant departure in IRA policy, being the first time reprisals have been threatened against judges or police in the Republic.

The new law was drafted 2½ years ago at the Sunningdale conference of British and Irish government leaders and was passed last year by the British Parliament.

The measure got the green light early this month after a test of its constitutionality before the Irish supreme court.

In Northern Ireland, Frederick McLoughlin, a 48-year-old Roman Catholic factory worker, died on Monday in a hospital from injuries he received two weeks ago in the bombing of the Eagle Bar in Charlemont, County Antrim. (AP)

New version of Mig-23

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — "Aviation Week and Space Technology" published this week photographs of a new version of the Soviet-made Mig-23E Flogger recently seen in the East German Air Force.

The magazine said that the Flogger now has three known versions operational: the interceptor, an attack aircraft and a two-seater trainer configuration. It added that about 1,000 Floggers have been built by the Soviets.

Egypt and Syria — and Libya and Iraq — are reported to have received quantities of the Flogger.

WALDHEIM:

Palestine 'not major issue' at Habitat

VANCOUVER. — UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said Monday the "Palestine question" was not a major problem of the UN Habitat Conference.

"I would hope the conference on human settlement would not be influenced by problems not directly concerned with the purpose of the conference," he said.

A delegation representing the Palestine Liberation Organization is attending the conference which began on Monday and is running for two weeks.

Waldheim said the UN is not just a "talking shop" and he expects the Habitat conference to adopt principles for action to better the world.

As he opened the conference, Waldheim called on governments of the world to give urgent priority to solving human settlement problems. "Governments must accept the challenge laid down by the conditions that exist today and by the awesome demands of the future," he said.

He said a UN study of settlements prior to the conference showed one-third of the urban population of the developing world lives in slums and squatter settlements.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau told the opening session: "No nation can afford to isolate itself in self-contemplation, clasp to its breast its possessions in denial to others."

"We will thus not only have to tolerate one another, but to love one another in a way which will require of us an unprecedented desire to change ourselves."

But Mother Teresa, known throughout the world for her work with the poor in the slums of Calcutta, said later that Trudeau's words of love are not enough.

She suggested the prime minister turn his words of love into actions of love, by sharing some of his material wealth with somebody who has none.

Dr. Eduardo Terrazas of Mexico has told the Habitat Forum that Third World countries do not want experts from developed nations telling them what to do. (AP, UPI, Reuter)

PLO status threatens ILO meeting

GENEVA. — The UN's International Labour Organization conference on world employment, scheduled to open here on Friday, threatens to become a political battlefield as Arab nations plan to mount a campaign against Israel and gain observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Arab members are reported to be planning to bring charges that Israel is mistreating Arab workers from the administered territories. They are expected to demand the ILO consider Israel's alleged "violation of human rights" in the areas.

The ILO's governing body last Saturday decided by a one-vote majority not to let the PLO become an observer at the employment conference, which does not fall within the regular ILO structure.

One observer said he expected Arab states to bring the demand to a vote by the conference. The vote would certainly go in favour of the PLO, because of the votes of a large number of developing countries which support it.

The Arabs last year succeeded in winning an ILO general assembly vote to seat the PLO as an observer at all ILO meetings, despite sharp U.S. displeasure. The U.S. threatens to withdraw from the ILO over the issue, a threat which it carried out would deal a severe blow to ILO finances.

The Americans have said they do not want to leave the ILO, but would do so if it became an increasingly political body instead of restricting itself to the original task of bringing together governments, employers and unions to discuss their problems.

Meanwhile, the ILO's three-week annual assembly, which starts here today, is expected to run into disputes over budgetary needs. (Reuter)

Iranian students protest executions

GENEVA. — About a dozen Iranian students occupied their country's consulate in Geneva yesterday to protest alleged executions of political dissidents in Iran.

A communiqué sent by the students from the consulate offices said 11 "patriots" were shot to death this month in Iran, including two children.

One of the students told a reporter the demonstration also was directed against the activities outside Iran of Savak, the Iranian secret police.

The demonstration came four days after the Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists, in a special report, charged the Savak had violated human rights in Iran.

The report asserted there was abundant evidence of "systematic torture" of political suspects and of long imprisonment without trial.

It also said 75 persons were executed in Iran on anti-state charges between 1971 and 1975. Surveillance of Iranian students throughout the world is a special task of the secret police, the report said. (AP)

GLANCE AT THE WORLD

'USSR planned to kill Sadat'

WASHINGTON. — "U.S. News and World Report" says "American officials believe they have finally solved the mystery of why Egyptian president Anwar Sadat suddenly expelled Russian advisers and troops in 1972."

The American news magazine, in its current issue, says "He had learned that his Soviet allies were conspiring to depose and kill him." (AP)

'Americans angry at boycott'

NEW YORK. — The "Wall Street Journal" in an editorial yesterday said that the Arab trade boycott of Israel "is the kind of thing that gets Americans angry."

Noting that the Arabs are involving their economies more and more with that of the U.S., the paper wrote: "Arab governments should be told that American businessmen will not be allowed to do the work of enforcing the boycott, either by discriminating against Jewish personnel or by refusing to deal with other companies solely because of connections with Israel. Arab economic officials are no fools, they prefer American technology, they have already built large American contracts into their development plans, and they are not going to disrupt their progress in a futile attempt to warp our traditions." (JTA)

Leyland gets first Arab orders

LONDON. — British Leyland, the state-subsidized car firm, has received its first orders from Arab countries after they lifted a six-year Arab trade boycott on the company last month, it was announced yesterday.

The announcement said that orders for the firm's special product division worth £500,000 had come from Saudi Arabia, Dubai and Qatar for construction and road-making equipment, building equipment and refrigeration components.

British Leyland and its 97 affiliated companies were taken off the Arab blacklist after they proved they had stopped trading with Israel. (Reuter)

Bombs kill one at U.S. army base

FRANKFURT. — Two bombs exploded at the headquarters of the U.S. army's V corps in Frankfurt yesterday, killing one American officer and injuring 13 other people, all but one U.S. army personnel. Extensive damage was caused, an army spokesman said.

Three suspects, at least one of whom was said to be a German, were arrested.

The attack came four years to the day after the arrest of Andreas Bader, leader of the Baader-Meinhof anarchist group, who is now standing trial in Stuttgart. Bader and two co-defendants are charged with bomb attacks throughout West Germany, including explosions at the same U.S. army headquarters in May 1972, in which an American soldier was killed and 13 people injured. (Reuter)

Wilson's wisdom on past premiers

LONDON. — Former British Premier Sir Harold Wilson will narrate a series of 30 documentary programmes about past British prime ministers. The series will be produced by Yorkshire Television, on Britain's commercial network.

In the series, Wilson will give three hour-long interviews about his own life in politics. The interviewer will be David Frost.

"Sir Harold will write as well as introduce and narrate each programme. It isn't going to be a sereure," a Yorkshire Television spokesman said yesterday. The budget for the series will be about £500,000, but Wilson's own fee has not been disclosed. (UPI)

Hush-hush atom meet in UK

LONDON. — Senior officials from about a dozen countries with nuclear technological know-how begin a secret meeting here this week to discuss further ways of preventing the spread of atomic weapons, an informed diplomatic source said yesterday. So hush-hush is the meeting that the source declined to say exactly when it would start.

Seven of the governments earlier this year worked out principles to ensure that any nuclear equipment, material or technology they export would not be used to make nuclear explosives. These countries are the U.S., the Soviet Union, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan.

They are likely to be joined in the London talks by Sweden, Belgium, Holland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland. (Reuter)

Lisbon P.M. 'pressured'

LISBON. — Portuguese Prime Minister Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo told a press conference here yesterday that he had been subjected to "indirect pressures" to withdraw his candidacy from the presidential elections, to be held on June 27. But he said he would not stand down.

He was critical of politicians and military men for trying to impose a single favourite candidate, army chief General Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

"I believe the first free elections for the presidency of the republic in more than 50 years neither can nor should be a plebiscite of a candidate chosen beforehand," Azevedo said. He was running so that Eanes would not be the only strong candidate, he added. (UPI)

'Non-aligned' to admit Angola

ALGIERS. — The coordinating committee of the non-aligned countries unanimously recommended on Monday the admission of Angola as the 82nd full member of the non-aligned movement.

The recommendation is expected to be ratified without further discussion at the fifth summit meeting of the non-aligned countries in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August.

The 17-nation committee took no final decision on requests from a number of countries, including the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Rumania and Switzerland, to be admitted to the Colombo summit as observers or "guests" without voting rights. (AP)

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Tomato puree, Tal, 200 g.	IL2.25 IL 1.90



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Non-Zionist Jews don't exist

By Mark Segal

LONDON. — The Anglo-Jewish community will never be quite the same after Sunday's "Salute to Israel" mass rally which turned into an unforgettable Jewish "happening."

The event helped to counteract constantly expressed fears about the future of this 400,000 strong community with its great history. There can be no more arguments about the centrality of the State of Israel in the life of Anglo-Jewry when a crowd of more than 20,000 came from all parts of Britain to London's Earl's Court Hall.

It was the largest Jewish gathering held in Britain since the 1967 demonstration in Hyde Park when 10,000 Jews swore to "Stand by Israel." It evoked memories of the great historic rally in the early part of the century when thousands of Jews assembled in London's East End to hear Theodor Herzl.

The atmosphere in the vast hall was of an enormous Jewish family celebration. One of the exhausted women serving at a refreshment counter said: "We've never seen anything like it before. We are busier than we were for the 'Rolling Stones' and 'Elton John' referring to recent block-busting pop super shows at the hall."

The solidarity "happening" disproved the warnings of those communal leaders who feared that the youth parade would be seen as a "provocation."

There is more than just a generation gap dividing a good part of the traditional communal leadership here from those serious ranks of youngsters proudly waving blue-and-white flags. Much has changed in recent years as a result of the greater openness of British society. Today young Jews wearing a Magen David as naturally as their Christian contemporaries wear crosses. This is a far cry from those pre-1948 days when we had inhibitions about wearing Jewish symbols in public. This is what the State of Israel has done.

In Britain today anti-Semitism is still unfashionable, although it pops up now and again like an epidemic of German measles. Thus we see its impact in the latest fuss over Sir Harold Wilson's resignation honours List, with the Establishment's ambivalence over Wilson's ennoblement of some successful businessmen. The charge made by Wilson's political secretary, Lady Falkender, of intent anti-Semitism was a more obvious snubbery which was hotly denied by the "Sunday Times," which last week chose to feature across its front page nine of the new lords and knights, all of them Jews.

This week the "Sunday Times" wrote disapprobably: "This charge is not worthy of consideration." But many of those Wilson favoured share his strong pro-Israel sympathies. For some reason, the paper ignored the fact that the new Lord Grade, chairman of ATV, has for years refused to be involved in anything to do with Israel.

Moshé Dayan proved that his charismatic appeal has not dimmed, at least not among the Diaspora communities. The 20,000 English Jews who stood up to cheer him gave him part of the love they feel for Israel.

The wider political implications of the "Salute to Israel" rally will not be lost on the main parties, nor on the British Government. As the Liberal Party lurches into the control of anti-Israel forces, many Jews who supported them in the past will now look elsewhere. This could have an effect on some marginal constituencies.

One thing is sure. Sunday's demonstration showed the identity of Zionism and Judaism. As it was put by one man arriving at the hall, when he passed the tiny Arab-Matspen counter-demonstration with its banner reading "Palestinian Arabs and non-Zionist Jews oppose Zionist oppression. 'Non-Zionist Jews? There's no such thing.'"



Artist Joan Miro has donated to the Israel Museum the complete edition of 50 of his new nine-colour lithograph "Israel." The 86 x 60 cm. print is on view at the museum's Print Gallery and proceeds from its sale will be go to the Acquisitions Fund.

BIDDING STYLE

BRIDGE/GEORGE LEVINREW

E-W Vul

NORTH
♠ 5554
♥ 8543
♦ 85
♣ 897

WEST
♠ A K Q 3
♥ A Q
♦ A 5 4 2
♣ 10 9 8 7

EAST
♠ 10 9 8 7
♥ 10 9 8 7
♦ 10 9 8 7
♣ A 6 5

SOUTH
♠ 10 9 8 7
♥ 10 9 8 7
♦ 10 9 8 7
♣ A 6 5

IN TODAY'S deal, from the recent World Championship final between the United States and Italy, it was bidding style that chiefly accounted for the difference in results.

The bidding in Room 1 (Italy North-South):

EAST SOUTH WEST NORTH
Pass 10 10 All Pass
North, with his long spade suit, certainly did not want to bid over the one-spade bid by West; East with his void in spades thought it best to keep quiet and not to try for a higher-level contract in another suit; and South, having opened with a sub-minimum hand, dared not venture forth again.

The opening lead was the diamond six, which was won in dummy with the jack. This gave declarer the opportunity to finesse hearts, and he ended by making eight tricks for a plus score of 110. An opening lead of a spade or a club might very well have set the contract by one trick. But the opening lead of a diamond was in accord with South's opening bid.

The bidding in Room 2 (the U.S. North-South):

EAST SOUTH WEST NORTH
Pass 10 10 Pass 10
10 Pass 10 Pass 10
10 Pass 10 Pass 10
10 Pass 10 Pass 10

The Italian bidding style allowed them to play the contract in game. And, if the defence had not immediately won two club tricks, the contract would have been made. So Italy was set one trick for an addition 100 points for the U.S.

Without judging purely by results on this deal, which bidding style do you prefer? Keep in

mind that, with just a slight shift in play, Italy could have had a plus score in both rooms.

BOOK REVIEW

BIDDING PRECISELY, Volume 2, by G.C. West and Ron Ascher, published by Mousa Lisa Precision Corporation, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, 1976, paper back, 160 pp., \$4.95.

Precision is making a unique contribution to the world of bridge. Its leaders are writing systematically about the many aspects of the Precision System which is new and different in many ways. No other system of bidding has been written about so extensively and analytically. In the short space of five years since the system was introduced, there are already 12 books about Precision.

This volume, the second of an analytical series, describes in detail, with test-yourself exercises, how to handle the opening bids of one diamond, one heart, and one spade. These bids are limited to 11-15 high-card points. In most other systems these opening bids do not have such well-defined upper limits. The opening one-diamond bid, especially, seems on the surface to have a nondescript character. One's diamonds in making this bid may range from a doubleton to a suit of five or more diamonds. Yet that it is a most versatile bid is well documented in this book. With a good partnership understanding, the one-diamond bid becomes an effective tool.

Two aspects of the book, while adequately covered, need greater clarification. There is not enough differentiation between a "reverse" rebid by the "opener" who has an upper limit of 15 points, and a reverse rebid by the responder. There is also insufficient differentiation between "game tries" — bidding a suit in which help is needed, in contrast with such suit bids being relatively strong.

Despite some slight confusion in these areas, the intent of the authors can be understood. I regard this book as an essential guide for those who play Precision.

THE SWISS CONNECTION

By Helga Dudman

SO, behind the facade of professional courtesy, the Swiss are cold and disinterested in others? Consider the case of Jost Schmid, 48, manager of Bern's most distinguished hotel, the Bellevue Palace, and as Swiss as they come — third generation in the tourism business, which began when his father-grandparents welcomed guests at an inn on their farm.

But Mr. Schmid is also head of Switzerland's (Israel) Soldiers' Welfare Association — the only Gentile to serve in this position in the 13 countries where the organization has branches. He is on the Board of the Swiss-Israel Friendship Association and has talked most of Bern's ministers into joining; he argues Israel's cause "in very, very decided terms," and recently visited Israel for the 18th time since 1970.

The Bellevue Palace is without doubt the only grand-style hotel in the world — rendez-vous of diplomats, residence for crowned heads and government leaders — where you will find the daily (but weekly) editions of The Jerusalem Post and Ha'aretz in the lounge. Arab sheikhs and diplomats have been known to take the opportunity of reading their fresh copy of The Post in these elegant, exquisitely even-handed surroundings.

Nor can there be many born-to-the-profession Swiss hoteliers (literally: he was born at the prestigious Baur-au-Lac, where his father was Manager) who will leave a calling-card in the room of an Israeli guest, as Mr. Schmid did for a friend of mine, beautifully hand-lettered with "Baruch he Sa." (He studied Hebrew in Bern.)

Unqualified supporter though he is, Mr. Schmid also knows us very, very well — which makes all this even more unusual. "I had some young Israelis training at my hotel. After ten days they were quite ready to tell me how to run the place," he recalls with an indulgent smile.

All this is rooted in a long latent interest in Israel, and based on a conviction — this is where the surprise comes — "that Switzerland and Israel are in many ways similar." Mr. Schmid sprinkled our conversation, conducted in English, with such words as "modi'm" and "Yekke," while also pointing out that Switzerland contains words of Hebrew origin, such as something that sounded like "schroter" for policeman; "schmiera" for patrol and so on.

Countering the long list of dissimilarities between Switzerland and Israel which spring instantly to mind, Mr. Schmid pointed out that both are small countries surrounded by big ones, and both are poor in natural resources. Switzerland, far from homogeneous, has four official languages and a population made up of four ethnic groups. As for that enviable record of neutrality, he reminded — as I should never have forgotten — that the Swiss were hardly born neutral. In the Middle Ages the "Swiss Wars" were a series of bloody encounters between a people's army and the land-grabbing Hapsburgs; one of the three forest cantons which obtained the "charter of liberty" has the good Hebrew name of Uri.

The "warlike" Swiss were later mercenaries in other countries' wars. "In fact," said Mr. Schmid, "two battling Italian armies were made up mostly of Swiss. This situation had to stop...." The Congress of Vienna guaranteed Swiss neutrality in 1814; but of course, what really maintains it is the country's eternal



The broad terrace of the Bellevue Palace with views of the lower slopes of the Bernese Oberland.

military vigilance — compulsory service and an ever-ready citizens' army.

Having spent five years as an army officer, Mr. Schmid has a special interest — and library — on military history, another link in his particular involvement with Zahal. The Swiss Officers' Association visits Israel twice a year, he told me, and there is continuing contact between Hagat and the Swiss civil defence authorities. Among recent Israeli guests at the Bellevue Palace was the head of Hagat in Hifa, Eitan Shimshoni, who addressed local groups on our strategic problems, and received wonderful press coverage.

THE PEACEFUL, scenic side of the Swiss connection evolved from the fact that in 1969 Mr. Schmid noted the interesting figure of some 260 Israeli bed-nights at his hotel. He decided to investigate the potential (his conversation is strewn with such terms as "market research" and "motivational analysis") in a combination of Swiss efficiency and American professionalism with excellent results. Last year the number of Israeli "bed-nights" at the Bellevue Palace increased by 28.8 per cent over the previous year, the biggest rise of any country, and Israel is now fifth on his list of guest nations, following such slightly larger countries as America (which Mr. Schmid visits bi-annually to promote business), Switzerland itself, Japan (visited annually) and Germany.

His visits here, in conjunction with Swissair and the Bern Municipality, are to promote his hotel and Swiss tourism generally. He was the first individual Swiss hotelier to come here on this basis; others have since followed. (To ease our foreign currency conscience: according to Swissair, the total annual number of bed-nights of Israelis in Switzerland just about balances the number rung up by Swiss visiting here: a quarter of a million each way.)

In an impeccably courteous way, Mr. Schmid is "selling" a peaceful

package of tranquillity and graciousness in Alpine surroundings, in the mediaeval city of Bern, which "has been spared the more harmful effects of modernization." This attractive point is noted in a letter sent from Bern to local travel agents, on Bellevue Palace stationery and dated, Schmid-style, "11 Iyar 5738." There are special rates for Israelis; an Israeli night clerk to wake one with "Boker Tov"; a waiter from Israel, "of Turkish origin, who married a Swiss volunteer and now speaks as good Schvitzerdeutsch as I do."

Israeli guests in this Swiss grandeur include groups from kibbutzim and moshavim who sometimes find the food too good to enjoy; at the other extreme, the "elderly Yekkes are blissfully happy."

Asked whether all this truckling abroad by presumably belt-tightening Israelis was justified in the current circumstances, he replied, "Absolutely. It is a human reaction. People surrounded by the tension must break away from it from time to time, see other people, forget their problems." Mr. Schmid believes that his countrymen — behind the official stance of neutrality — deeply sympathize with Israel's pressures and problems. "Our temperaments are of course quite different — we are cool, Alpine. I think the Swiss need more contact with the 'open' Israelis."

Our conversation took place in the crowded lounge of the Hotel Basle, (which is not under Swiss management: Mr. Schmid suggested that the name referred to the Basle Zionist Congress). He was delighted to see the constant stream of arriving tourists and the booming business in practically every Tel Aviv hotel.

HOW DOES a classic tourism executive from tourism's classic country feel about our facilities? "I very much like the Dan Hotels and the Basle when I stay here. I know the staff personally, and they know my habits and give outstanding service.

The chambermaids look for my shoes every evening, and the switchboard handles messages very well. The feeling is warm and comfortable." And in Tel Aviv, far from the spacious elegance of the Bellevue Palace, his phrasing is a diplomatic triumph: "Here I enjoy what I don't have at home."

At the risk of returning once more to ancient Swiss history, which probably nobody but the Swiss study very thoroughly, I must confess that I was so taken by Mr. Schmid's manner and by the Swiss chocolates he gave me (I am invulnerable to drinks in bars, but easily seduced by superior chocolates) that I returned home and jumped into a history book. Israelis might be heartened to recall that Switzerland was not always Glocksenspiele and pastries. On the contrary, it was strife, intrigue, bloodshed. Just 501 years ago, for instance, "Bern sent marauding expeditions across the Jura; meanwhile Yolande, the duchess of Savoy, through fear of her brother Louis XI and hatred of Bern, joined Milan; the Bernese captured places in Vaud held by the House of Orange; in the massacre of a garrison only two men were spared, to act as executioners of their comrades."

A few days ago I received a letter from Mr. Schmid in Bern. It was dated 21 Iyar 5738 and read, in part: "My return to Switzerland was a bit of a shock. I was asked everywhere about the situation in your country, and there seems to be an underground wave of feeling developing against Israel due to constant misinterpretation of the situation in your area."

"I feel that Israel's justified and legitimate viewpoint is not strongly enough emphasized. It is extremely desirable that an information offensive be started not only by the Government but also by every personality in the press."

"I believe that the degree of your isolation is becoming alarming. I wonder how far the foreign correspondents are responsible for this?"

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EXPORT WEEK 1976

THIS WEEK the President awarded certificates of "Outstanding Exporter" to 12 local industries whose foreign sales have increased dramatically in the past year. But Israel still had a trade deficit of \$2,255m. in 1975. Even with the advantages of the free trade treaty with the European Common Market and the extension of its General Special Preferences for developing countries by the U.S., Israel's economists, industrialists — and the public — will have to work very hard to make a dent in this gap.

Tadiran wins out despite bad times

By MOSHE ATER

Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

IT IS NOT EASY to discover what makes Tadiran tick. To call it a success story is almost an understatement.

In a period of general stagnation and despondency, it is expanding vigorously. In spite of a world-wide slump its exports are growing by leaps and bounds and, although most foreign investors are pulling out of this country, Tadiran's American shareholder is increasing its stake in Israel, because the company's performance outpaces that of all its affiliates.

Its earning capacity remains high, even in dollar terms, despite the crawling devaluation. And its management is confident that it will be able to make good headway against heavy odds in the foreseeable future. Along with a small number of thriving industrial concerns — like Iscar, Elscint, Aircraft Industries, and Teva — Tadiran shows that our economic malaise can be overcome by sheer efficiency, even though most of our businessmen prefer to seek miracle cures.

Tadiran has no miracle, no special raw material or any kind of monopoly. The electronics industry is very selective, quality conscious, and highly competitive. For a time the company's growth was backed by a captive home market, especially substantial defence orders, but this has changed since the last war.

The share of exports soared from less than a quarter of total sales in 1972, to 40 per cent last year. In 1975, export is expected to account for at least one half of Tadiran pro-

ceeds. In the home market, government orders are expected to drop this year — in real terms — owing to cuts in the telephone expansion budget, and the slight increase in sales to the public (mainly refrigerators and batteries) will at best offset a part of the drop. As a result, about three quarters of the sales proceeds will have to be achieved in more or less competitive conditions.

Nevertheless, Tadiran plans to expand its sales about 30 per cent this year, including a rise in sales abroad by a full two thirds. The \$85m. export target — accounting for some three quarters of our aggregate electronics exports — looks too ambitious at first sight, but one has to keep in mind that the company's exports almost trebled — from \$18m. to \$51m. — in the past year.

The list of Tadiran's customers abroad embraces over 50 countries, including the Far East, the U.S. (which may grow in importance if Tadiran at long last gets the right to bid for American defence tenders), Africa, Latin America, and Western Europe. Most markets are supplied from Israel, but in some cases assembly plants and producing affiliates have been set up jointly with local interests.

In 1975, Tadiran's sales amounted to IL1,100m. Its current production volume is about three times that of 1972. The gross profit margin has remained over 25 per cent of the sales proceeds. Net profit (after tax) was 6.2 per cent of proceeds in 1974, and 5.3 per cent in 1975, which spelled 60 per cent of the

shareholders' equity at the end of 1974, so that a double 50 per cent share bonus could be distributed plus a 10 per cent cash dividend on the increased share capital.

Since most of the earnings has been steadily ploughed back, the company could expand rapidly while maintaining a sound financial base. At the end of 1975, seven eighths of the depreciated fixed assets were covered by the shareholders' equity, and current assets almost equaled the sum of current and long-term liabilities.

What has enabled Tadiran to achieve this outstanding performance? Partly, perhaps, the combination of Histadrut affiliation with strong-minded private ownership. Partly — to quote from the company's own publication — "close rapport between labour, management and an almost unique case where enterprises as large as Tadiran are concerned."

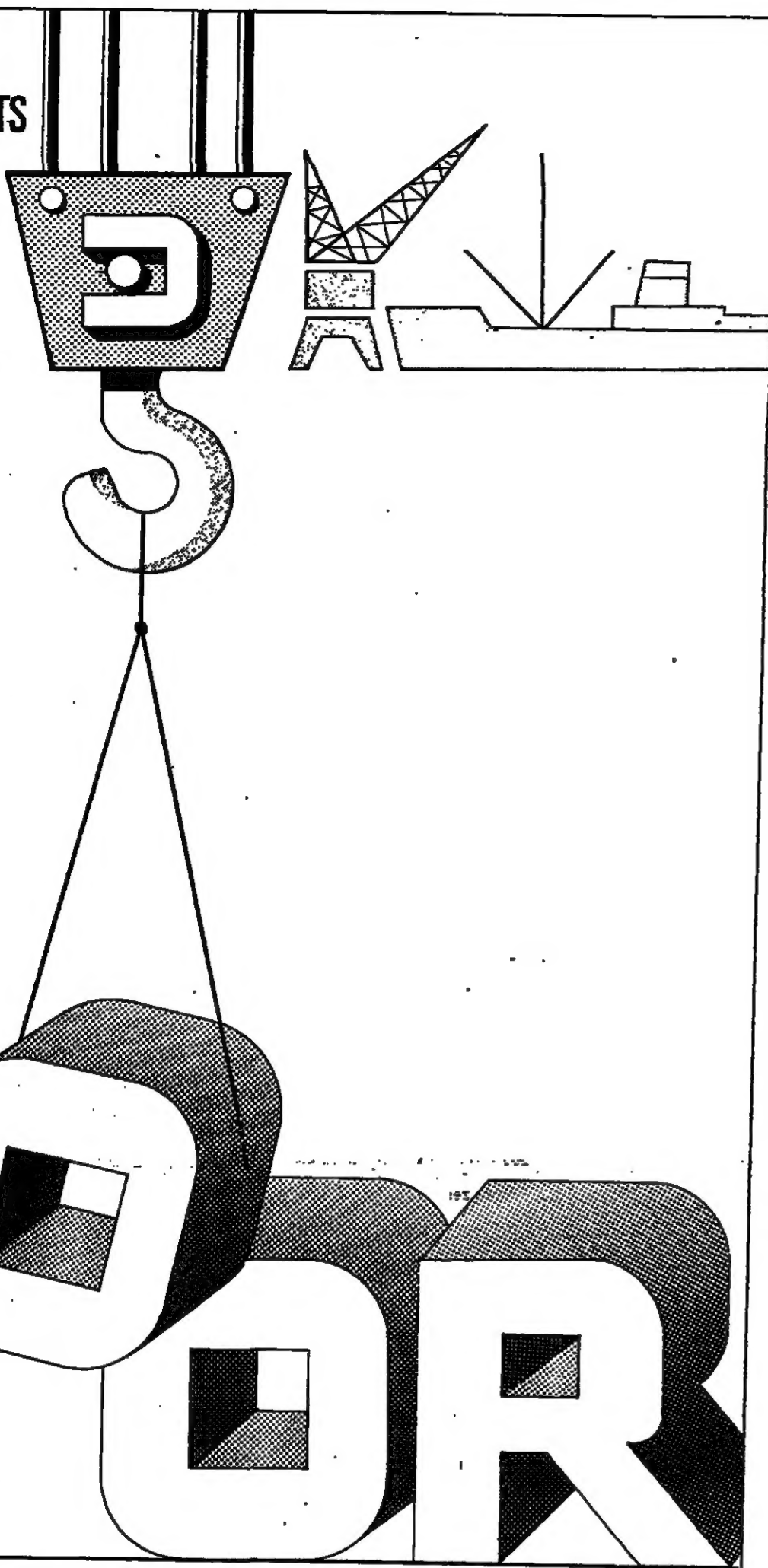
No doubt, the company's profit sharing (through assisted stock acquisition, open to all employees) has played a part. Another factor may have been the company's flexible management structure, which combines far-reaching decentralization of both manufacturing operations and development programmes, with a strong executive board.

In any case, Tadiran's example ought to be closely studied. For it has not only grown into one of this country's major industrial concerns (and a front-ranking international one), and earned good money in the process, it has also achieved this without strikes and sanctions.

It has steadily increased labour productivity — output per employee doubled in dollar terms in the past five years. And it hopes to up it by another 25 per cent in the course of the next year or so, partly as a result of larger output, but also by reducing the labour force (by about 5 per cent) with the full consent of all concerned.

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EXPORT WEEK

Peanuts aren't peanuts

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel supplies 20 per cent of the peanuts reaching Western Europe, and successfully competes with other large peanut growers, such as the U.S., Mexico, Brazil, Egypt, Senegal and Turkey, according to Ya'acov Harari, head of the Israel Groundnuts Production and Marketing Board.

This year some 12,000 tons of peanuts — which will earn about \$9.5m. to \$10m. — will be exported. The total crop from the 60,000 dunams under cultivation will range from 17,000 to 21,000 tons, and "groundnuts are one of the few agricultural items aimed mainly for the export market."

He adds that Israel has, and can, raise crops of up to 600 kilograms a dunam, and this is the world record.

Most of the peanuts are sent abroad in their shells in 30 kilogram sacks. "Groundnuts are good travellers, and do not spoil easily," Mr. Harari says. "They are ideal for shipment in roll on — roll off

ships." Later, they are roasted, and put into small bags. They are a favourite television food, and adorn some of the best bars in Europe.

Their high food value also makes them a favorite among housewives looking for a tasty, nourishing snack for their children. They contain 38-40 per cent fat, and 24 per cent protein, as well as minerals. Some mothers use them as a substitute for meat, he says.

"They are an ideal crop for Israel," Mr. Harari says. "They can be grown anywhere in the country except Upper Galilee; they are much more profitable than cotton or sorghum. Moreover, the work of raising and picking is highly mechanized, thus sparing the need to mobilize scarce labour, especially in the critical fall months when many crops are harvested."

Asked what would happen if Israel would double its exports, Mr. Harari believes that the peanut industry here would have to seriously consider moving into the finished product field. It would have to shell and roast and pack them differently.

Furniture week planned

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL. AVIV. — In a year, the first Israeli Furniture Week is to be held at the Hilton here. A committee of U.S. businessmen is working with the Israel Trade Centre in New York to bring 400 buyers from the U.S., Europe and elsewhere.

The idea was initiated by Martin Libowsky of Birmingham, Alabama, a member of the Young Leadership Cabinet of the U.I.A. and of the Committee for Economic Development. After visiting over 30 factories in Israel, Libowsky feels that the superior workmanship and quality of the Israel product is comparable to furniture imported to the U.S. from Scandinavia, or Brazil and that Israel can compete in both price and style in the American market.

The Trade Centre and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry agree that events such as furniture week are important in increasing exports and trade. They point out that in the past buyer delegations in the food, metal, electronics and fashion areas have attended Israeli trade weeks, and successful business contacts were established, for exports and investments.

As of January 1, 1976 there has been a further incentive for doing business in Israel, since over 2,700 products manufactured in Israel can now be imported into the U.S. duty-free. Furniture as well as many metal products, fine chemicals, electrical and electronic products, computers, medical instrumentation systems and leatherwear, jewellery, arts and crafts are some of the products included in the duty-free list.

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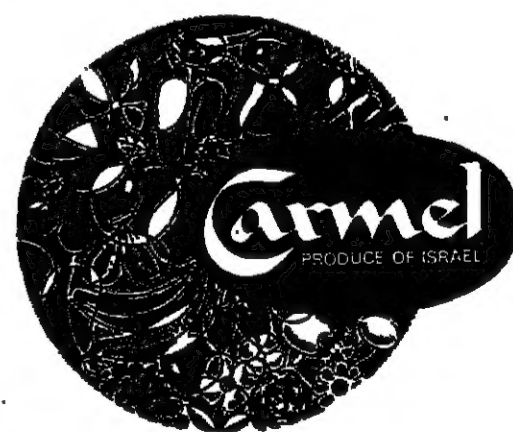
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Trade fairs help sell local goods

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Before any sort of trade takes place, buyers and sellers must be brought together, merchandise seen and prices set.

Trade fairs and exhibitions do this throughout the world. Most of Israel's specialized commercial exhibitions are at the Tel Aviv Fair Grounds, north of the Yarkon, where they are organized by Yerid Hamizrah Exhibitions Company Ltd.

The company was founded in 1959 by Tel Aviv municipality, its first task being a fair for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the city. Since 1961 it has organized no less than 31 specialized exhibitions and it is still going strong.

On May 17 the Fair Grounds saw the simultaneous opening of two exhibitions, one of them local and overseas packaging, the other office equipment, data processing and printing.

Come September, the Fair Grounds will be turned over to Expo-Medical '76 — an exposition of medical instruments in the fields of bio-engineering, hospital supplies, pharmaceutical chemicals, building fixtures and materials, medical administration and hospital planning services.

Yerid Hamizrah's manager Eliahu Almogor told *The Jerusalem Post* that during the first years of the company, its efforts were directed towards establishing trade relations with the developing countries of Asia and Africa, as well as the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean. These efforts were coordinated with the various government ministries.

Invitations to these countries to take part in the Tel Aviv International Fairs and specialized exhibitions opened new marketing possibilities for them in Israel and at the same time, their trade missions came into contact with our exporters to explore the possibility of purchasing Israeli-made equipment and supplies, Almogor explained.

"The change in Israel's diplomatic fortunes following the Yom Kippur War and the wholesale cutting of ties with Israel on part of the so-called third world countries, by necessity forced a change of emphasis."

"Most of our activities are now planned with an eye to the countries of the European Common Market and the U.S. Most of the commercial missions, buyers and professionals reaching us today come from those countries to further trade relations with Israel," he said.

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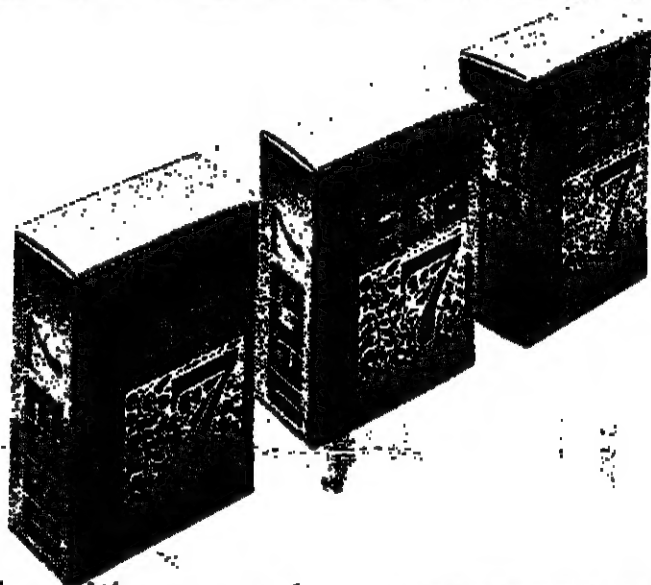
and economic ties, financial expertise and in-depth information are at your service.

B.I.T.S. helps Israel exporters enter the British markets and works to establish bilateral agreements for the exchange of information between Israeli and British companies, thus opening up new opportunities for good business with Britain.

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Buy less at home to sell abroad

By DAVID KRIVINE
Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

THE SOLE END-PURPOSE of all Israel's credit-squeezing, budget-cutting, wage-limiting, belt-tightening and other anti-inflationary devices is to improve the trade balance, and to improve it actually it took place during the first quarter of the current year. Have Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz's economic policies achieved their objective?

In January-March, exports increased by more than predicted; imports fell sharply (they were recast to rise slightly); and the trade gap narrowed sensationally by almost one-third.

The achievement on the export side is impressive, with a rise (compared with January-March 1975) from \$500m. to \$590m. Critics point out, however, that a good part of the increase can be attributed to an excellent citrus season and a boom in diamond sales. Industrial exports, however, are the key area in Israel's dollar-earning efforts over the next decade — rose by only eight per cent.

Fortunately, export statistics for April come as a corrective. Agricultural earnings chose to drop compared with April 1975; and — perversely — did diamond sales. Industrial exports, excluding diamonds, rose triumphantly by 28 per cent, from \$31m. to \$104m.

Not only that. There was a decline in the industrial sub-branch called "mines and quarries," owing (thankfully) to the closure of the seafaring copper mine in Timna. This is deducted as well, the export increase for the industrial sector works out at 35 per cent.

To cap it all, "metals and electronics," the sector looked for the latest growth of all, did grow at an exceptional pace. Its export sales almost doubled, from \$20.8m. in 1975 to \$40m. (this during the first month of April).

All the above is a positive result of the changed conditions painfully wrought about by the Government's anti-inflationary measures. Demand as caused to contract in the domestic market. Business firms, accustomed to continuous expansion, were confronted with a frustrating slowdown in the growth of the public's purchasing-power.

On the other hand, the Government has been careful to keep the export option open. Devaluations slip; the export incentive (a tax refund) is stepped up whenever profits threaten; the subsidy on development loans and working capital is maintained in the face of adverse comment.

It is not difficult for industrialists to put two and two together. The future for them no longer lies with the local customer. For any firm wanting to stay in business — it is export or die.

On the import side, the picture is slightly different. Purchases of foreign goods declined during the first quarter by eight per cent — saving a sum almost equal to the entire gross export gain. This is remarkable because increased exports necessarily bring in their train increased imports, in the form of raw materials, semi-manufactured components and fuel. The more diamonds a gem-polishing plant wants to sell abroad, the more raw tones it must import for processing.

But imports of these raw materials fell sharper than any. Investment goods (machinery, etc.) did not decline. Consumer goods actually increased. The purchase of durables, a fact, shot up by more than half. This is not surprising when we recall that the import of private cars was banned for nine months when the currency was devalued in November 1974. Any imports made after the ban was lifted constituted automatically an increase.

How is it, then, that the purchase of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods dropped so starkly in the three months January-March? The first thing that has to be explored when statistics veer in this way is the possibility of devaluations doing everything to stoke up iron and steel inside the country dropped from 100,000 tons to a negligible figure. A parallel shift can be seen in the import record: purchases tumbled by \$4m., or half. This is comprehensible, since the domestic market was in mild recession. Although the Government was doing everything to stoke up exports, foreign markets happened for reasons of their own) to be in recession too. Manufacturers hastened to cut their inventory of input materials, in order not to be stuck with costly stores for which they might have no outlet.

As factories start to stock up again, imports are likely to rise, which will spoil the pleasing statistical picture. And a still more dangerous development threatens. Wages have been upped in the private sector by six per cent plus the cost-of-living allowance, in the public sector by 2.5 per cent plus the cost-of-living allowance. This must give a push to consumption, and a revival in demand is already manifest. The effect can only be to hamper growth, suck in imports, and slow down the current improvement in the trade balance.

Dr. Ernst Lehmann, Chairman of Bank Leumi, stated bluntly (at the bank's last annual assembly of shareholders) that the present much-vaunted burst of export growth is no more than a flash in the pan. The point he was making is that export incentives, subsidies to export promotion, and all the other benefits are no more than trimmings. They help to push up export sales, but only marginally. Only two factors can radically affect Israel's balance of trade: genuine boom conditions for the entire export trade, and something approaching slump conditions in the internal market.

If the foreign-trade figures for the first quarter could be projected over the whole 12 months, results would be striking. Last year, imports in January-March were 26 per cent of the total for the year, exports 27 per cent, and the deficit 25 per cent. Applying these proportions to 1976, the results would be as follows (\$m.):

	1975	1976	National Budget for 1976
Imports	4,090	3,725	4,065
Exports	1,835	2,180	2,090
Deficit	2,255	1,545	1,975

The National Budget foresaw only a slight reduction in the visible-trade deficit — by \$150m. In fact the economy did worse last year than the experts who drew up the figures during the last months of that year had expected. The trade gap turned out to be not \$2,125m., as they had thought, but \$2,255m. If the target for this year remained unchanged all the same, then the cut in the trade gap would be \$280m., instead of \$150m.

If, on the other hand, our hypothesis came true, and the level of improvements achieved in January-March was really maintained throughout the year, then the trade gap would be cut neither by \$150m. nor by \$280m. — but by \$700m.

It will not come true, if only because the need for raw materials will push imports up again. But our extrapolation gives a breath-taking insight into the possibilities that would exist, if the relevant policies were applied uncompromisingly. There is a tremendous flexibility in the productive mechanism. Industry may have run down its stocks last year, but it invested heavily in new equipment. The productive capacity is there; the free trade treaty with the Common Market is in force, the U.S. has extended its General Special Preferences (for developing countries) to Israel.

All that is left is the need to reduce the excess of consumption over production inside the country. If total demand in the economy could be trimmed by 5 per cent, the trade deficit would be slashed by one-quarter. And that would strengthen Israel's position on the international scene more than any other event that is conceivable in the Middle East today.

On the import side, the picture is slightly different. Purchases of foreign goods declined during the first quarter by eight per cent — saving a sum almost equal to the entire gross export gain. This is remarkable because increased exports necessarily bring in their train increased imports, in the form of raw materials, semi-manufactured components and fuel. The more diamonds a gem-polishing plant wants to sell abroad, the more raw tones it must import for processing.

But imports of these raw materials fell sharper than any. Investment goods (machinery, etc.) did not decline. Consumer goods actually increased. The purchase of durables, a fact, shot up by more than half. This is not surprising when we recall that the import of private cars was banned for nine months when the currency was devalued in November 1974. Any imports made after the ban was lifted constituted automatically an increase.

How is it, then, that the purchase of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods dropped so starkly in the three months January-March? The first thing that has to be explored when statistics veer in this way is the possibility of devaluations doing everything to stoke up iron and steel inside the country dropped from 100,000 tons to a negligible figure. A parallel shift can be seen in the import record: purchases tumbled by \$4m., or half. This is comprehensible, since the domestic market was in mild recession. Although the Government was doing everything to stoke up exports, foreign markets happened for reasons of their own) to be in recession too. Manufacturers hastened to cut their inventory of input materials, in order not to be stuck with costly stores for which they might have no outlet.

As factories start to stock up again, imports are likely to rise, which will spoil the pleasing statistical picture. And a still more dangerous development threatens. Wages have been upped in the private sector by six per cent plus the cost-of-living allowance, in the public sector by 2.5 per cent plus the cost-of-living allowance. This must give a push to consumption, and a revival in demand is already manifest. The effect can only be to hamper growth, suck in imports, and slow down the current improvement in the trade balance.

Dr. Ernst Lehmann, Chairman of Bank Leumi, stated bluntly (at the bank's last annual assembly of shareholders) that the present much-vaunted burst of export growth is no more than a flash in the pan. The point he was making is that export incentives, subsidies to export promotion, and all the other benefits are no more than trimmings. They help to push up export sales, but only marginally. Only two factors can radically affect Israel's balance of trade: genuine boom conditions for the entire export trade, and something approaching slump conditions in the internal market.

If the foreign-trade figures for the first quarter could be projected over the whole 12 months, results would be striking. Last year, imports in January-March were 26 per cent of the total for the year, exports 27 per cent, and the deficit 25 per cent. Applying these proportions to 1976, the results would be as follows (\$m.):

Bank Leumi finances 40 per cent of exports

Bank Leumi's part in financing exports comes to 40 per cent of the national total, the bank's spokesman announced recently.

Much of this comes from Bank Leumi subsidiaries. The Union Bank provides two thirds of the financing of diamonds. The Industrial Bank is primarily concerned with providing Loans for freight charges are levied at a low 6 per cent.

Funding for these and other export-oriented lending rose last year by 40 per cent in foreign currency, and by 60 per cent in local currency. The bank has 19 foreign branches, agencies and affiliates. Of the 800 employees abroad, 40 of them are Israelis.

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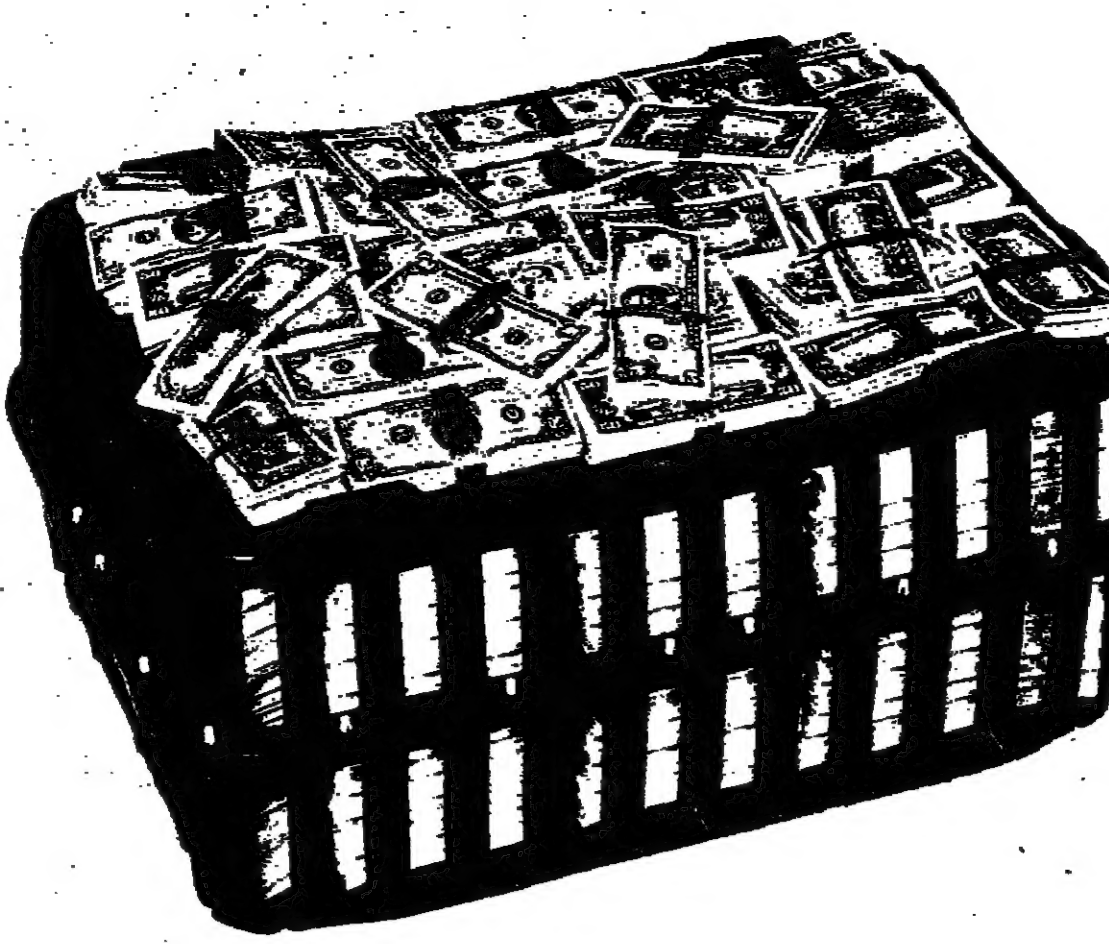
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TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET:

Bond trading sags further

TEL AVIV. — Persistent reports attributed to the Ministry of Finance concerning the possibility of voluntary reinvestment of bonds during this year and the offer of bonds carrying better terms have had a depressing effect on the index-linked bond market.

Yesterday's retreat was much milder than that of Monday, but volume quickened somewhat to 118.1m. The 10-year index-linked series lost 0.5-1 point and 6.5 per cent defence loans, hit fairly hard by 2 points. Optional loans sagged slightly, but in some cases losses were as much as 3-4 points.

Stocks were relatively steady without any undue movement. The market, lacking any firm news, is marking time. The banking sector gain was steady as Union Bank moved higher by two points to 248, as did Otzar Leasasiya to 50. Among the insurance shares, Ashar spurted by 10 points to 328. Among the real estate shares Rasco Preferred picked up three points to 215.

WALL STREET

Tuesday, June 1, 1976

Pull back after strong start

NEW YORK. — The stock market started off strongly yesterday, but then pulled back, losing the momentum of Friday's rally. Trading was slow.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks closed off 2.10 at 373.13.

The exchange's composite index dropped 0.15 to 53.16.

Volume came to only 13.88 mil-

lion shares, the lightest total since a 10.30 million-share day on Jan. 2.

The Dow rose about 3 points in its early going on the heels of its 9.66-point gain on Friday before the three-day Memorial Day weekend. Investors seemed to draw some brief encouragement from the market's rebound after the Dow touched a three-month closing low on Thursday.

Due to technical difficulties the Tel Aviv Stock market prices as well as those on Wall Street do not appear.

Cairo proposes new system to strengthen weak pound

By MICHAEL BARRETT

CAIRO. — Egypt is about to jump a major hurdle in its race toward economic recovery: the freeing of its colorful and long-imprisoned currency from the world market.

But a diplomatic source said the government is doing so reluctantly after lengthy negotiations with representatives of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and under pressure from several western and Arab countries. Since President Anwar Sadat announced a few years ago he would open the door to foreign investment, potential subscribers have balked at Egypt's confused, multi-level exchange system.

How can you do business with an official rate, incentive rate for tourists, parallel import rate and, of course, the ever present black market? they asked. Under the new system, there will be two rates — the official, fixed at \$2.25 to the Egyptian pound, and a commercial, which will vary daily according to supply and demand.

It will be the first time in two decades that the pound, with its

pretty Pharaonic-Islamic impressions, has been allowed to float. The official rate will regulate the price for domestic resources, principally cotton, petroleum products, rice and other foodstuffs, explained Tawfik Labib, chief adviser to Economy Minister Zaki Sharaf.

These proceeds will be utilized on the official rate to import commodities of prime importance to the government and for repayment of debts," Labib said. "Other transactions will be made on the other market, the commercial market."

He said the new system would eliminate the black market. Egyptians will be allowed to buy foreign currency freely from the central bank and take out of the country up to 300 pounds a year to purchase goods.

The IMF has agreed in principle to stabilize the floating pound with a standby amount still to be determined, but Egyptian officials, Labib said, still added to a hoped-for \$300m. in foreign currency, on hand in Egyptian banks, will provide a fund of \$300m. to protect the pound.

Alitalia offers direct Israel-Australia route

By ZEEV SCHOL

Jerusalem Post Aviation Correspondent
TEL AVIV. — Alitalia will inaugurate a direct link from Israel to Australia beginning June 16, the company's general manager for Israel, Riccardo Tess, told reporters here yesterday. It revives the route given up by BOAC over a decade ago.

Departures will be at 2.35 Monday mornings, arriving in Sydney at 7.40 a.m. Tuesdays and at Melbourne at 10.15 a.m.

Passengers will be some 24 hours en route, including the Bombay, Singapore and Sydney stopovers of about one hour each. This will be the fastest route to Australia out of Israel. The flight originates in Rome and the company will use its jumbo-bodied brand new DC 10's.

The new route will be especially useful to Australian tourists. An estimated 4-5,000 of them visited

Israel last year, flying a roundabout route via Hong Kong and usually involving at least one overnight stay on the island.

The westbound flight leaves Melbourne at 12.50 p.m. Tuesdays, arriving here at 10.05 a.m. Wednesday. The time difference between the two ends of the route is ten hours.

The price of the regular tourist class return ticket is \$1,700 plus taxes and includes stopovers at will. The company hopes to be able to offer special excursion fares on this route soon.

Alitalia's Israel station manager Maurice Sarfaty said that special security measures were being taken to safeguard the Israeli passengers, including special inspection and anti-terrorism safeguards for air freight and the mail, carried by Alitalia to Israel.

Yamit development 'too slow'

ASHKELON. — Yamit settlers decided this week to break all contact with the Housing Ministry's settlement planners in protest against the slow pace of development at the site in Northern Sinai.

The break in relations will continue until after the Knesset Labour Committee discusses the matter. The settlers requested the debate when Yosef Admori, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, recently turned down their request to move authority for planning from the Housing Ministry to the Jewish Agency. He explained that the Jewish Agency did not handle either urban settlements or settlements beyond the 1967 borders. (Itim)



Japanese girls may soon be wearing two piece outfits like this — straight from Tel Aviv. Niba fashions, which makes the outfit, claims to be the first Israeli clothing manufacturer to export to the Asian country. The firm shipped \$1.25m. abroad last year, an increase of \$150,000 over 1974. (Lammi)

Hagana gave birth to top export firm

By AARON SITTNER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

IT MUST HAVE BEEN a fateful day, sometime in late 1949, when a small group of Hagana men, sitting in a barracks shipping office, began to talk of the future. The future, of course, was unsure, with the newborn state, barely on its feet, having just repelled its first massive assault by a assortment of enemies.

As they sat chatting, the men learned, to their surprise, that all of them were either chemists by profession, or had studied chemistry before joining the forces. As hostilities waned, more time became available for coffee breaks, and an idea first broached by one man became the agenda for the successive meetings.

It was a sound idea. Since they all had a grounding in chemistry, perhaps they should try to pool resources and brains, and establish a chemical manufacturing enterprise. With agriculture then a mainstay of the economy, insecticides would be an ample field to break into. Risky? Sure, but if you don't gamble you cannot win — so after long, stark hours of thought, they decided to go ahead.

The beginnings of the company — named "Agan," Hebrew for chemical bowl — were modest: a large laboratory and an adjoining office in a Tel Aviv loft building. Today — 26 years later — Agan sprawls on a 70-dunam complex in the New Ashdod Industrial Park in Niv Galiim. Some 300 workers with a company loyalty rare in Israel weave in and out of the laboratories, pilot plant, library and final formulation plants. Orders chatter in on the international telex system, and huge trailer trucks laden with tanks of Agan-developed and manufactured herbicides roar out of the gates towards the waiting freighters in nearby Ashdod Port.

Last month Agan won the nation's top award for overseas sales: the Government Export Prize, placing it first among the 12 "Outstanding Exporters." In 1975 Agan exported \$22.8m., up from a mere \$3.6m. three years earlier.

"We expect to sell about \$28m. worth of our products abroad this year," managing director Ellyahu Teomin told The Post in a recent interview. "Though we started out as a general insecticide manufacturer, we have switched in recent years and now concentrate mainly on herbicides — weed killers and plant growth regulators."

"We leave insecticides and fungicides, too — to Makhteshim Beer-sheva. Chemicals which is a sort of relative of ours. You see, Koor Chemicals, which owns Makhteshim outright, also owns a half interest in our company."

With 85 to 95 per cent of its out-

put going for export, the arrows on Agan's foreign marketing map point to 60 countries on five continents. As for leading markets — "The trend seems to change with the years," says Teomin. "Two years ago Brazil was our biggest customer. In 1975, Eastern Europe came up strongest. But this year, thanks to a fine business relationship we have struck up with a leading Midwest farmers' cooperative, the U.S. will probably be our largest outlet."

As in any science-based industry, research-and-development must be a major arm in the corporate structure if the company is to keep up with the tide. At Agan, R-and-D is managed by Michael Picarnky, one of the original Hagana veterans who founded the company. Another veteran founder — Yisrael Tamir — is manager of production.

Unlike several other large Israeli firms, Agan prefers to keep as much of its applied research activities "at home" rather than farm them out to institutions of higher learning — "those boys are too anxious to publish their achievements, and we are not too interested in that," says Teomin.

An exception to this general attitude is the fine working relationship Agan maintains with the Volcan Institute of Agricultural Research at Beit Dagan.

Another fertile field for sales of growth regulators is industrial green control — removal of nuisance plants from roadsides, railings, lawns and airports.

"Our herbicides are known for their low toxicity," Teomin said. "The chemicals will not kill birds or warm-blooded animals."

This is all part of the ecological spectrum, and Agan has recently invested substantial sums in ensuring that its manufacturing processes do not contribute to the environmental problems prevailing near most chemical plants.

To that end, a new liquid waste flow pipe has been laid between Agan and the nearby Ashdod Oil Refineries. After pre-treatment, Agan's waste waters serve the refineries as a cooling agent and join other waste waters going out to sea.

Thinking of the future, Agan plans to diversify by seeking opportunities in lines other than herbicides. Though Teomin refuses to give details at this stage, he points proudly at a brand new building near the main office-and-laboratory structure.

"That's our latest pilot plant," he says. "If the product turns out good enough we shall proceed with commercial production. Sure, we are doing nicely now... but we're not going to rest on our laurels."

Comptroller: Sailors' aid group fails in its job

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Seamen's Welfare Authority was established in 1967, to aid Israel's seamen, their families and foreign sailors calling in our ports. But except for cheap loans to its two first managers, to help them buy cars, the welfare seems rather limited.

In his first report on the Authority, published yesterday the State Comptroller notes that "its services reached only a small part of the seamen. The activities at its Haifa Seamen's Home are limited, its (expensive) plans for a much needed home in Eilat have not been carried out. If it is decided that the Authority should be continued, the government should extricate it from its paralysis and create conditions for its proper functioning."

The Authority was set up in Haifa by the Government, the Histadrut and the shipping companies. In its heyday (1973), the Authority had 12 employees six of whom were engaged in providing community services and running the Haifa Seamen's Home, and three providing social services. By September, 1975, half the staff had resigned.

In 1971, the Authority signed a contract with the Shipping Research Institute for a IL50,000 study of the welfare needs of the seamen's families, of which the Institute was to bear IL12,500 of the cost. The study was to have been completed not later than March, 1975. "In fact, the Authority has paid IL25,000 so far, but by December 1975 the study report was still not delivered."

In the Haifa Seamen's Home, established in the former American consulate at a cost of IL1.1 million, the concessionaires for the bar and restaurant (which is open to the public) pay no rent and until this year even got water and electricity on the house.

The proposed Seamen's Home in Eilat, to which the Comptroller devotes considerable space, "was at an early stage recognized as a high priority project to provide facilities for the families of seamen on the Eilat shipping routes, who sometimes can spend only 24 hours in the port before their ships sail again." Zim and foreign donors years ago provided a IL700,000 building fund for the purpose, but the project is still in the planning stage.

"We consider the whole matter to have been mishandled. The processing of this urgent project was slow and the Authority failed even to invest the funds in such a manner as to protect their real value, so that its real value has dropped and with it its capacity to fill its role in the future."

The Comptroller surveys the welfare services provided and found that of 1,224 eligible seamen's families, only 330 had been reached by the Authority. In 1973, it sent out 1,000 letters to the families informing them of the services available but only 68 answers were received, "and no further action was taken."

As to handling of foreign seamen, for which the Authority employs a man with one third of a salary, in Haifa only, the activities comprise mainly outings. In the 1975 fiscal year a total of only IL3,435 was spent on this "indicating that the activities were extremely limited, though such activities are very important to make the foreign seamen's stay in Israel pleasant and develop their good will to Israel," the Comptroller noted.

He criticizes the limited use made of the Haifa Seamen's Home, noting that a study made before it was purchased had indeed shown that Israeli seamen are not interested in activities of their home port, while on the other hand, the home is not geared to provide services to foreign seamen, and even lacks a hostel.

Business briefs

THE SHIPPERS' COUNCIL has told the Marine Officers Union it would urge shippers to avoid "flag of convenience" ships if Israeli ships were not so often delayed by strikes. The union has stated that chartered foreign ships are undercutting the prices of Israeli vessels because they paid substandard wages.

THE COMMERCE MINISTRY has abandoned a plan to compensate shippers who use Eilat Port rather than ship goods through the Suez Canal. The opening of the Canal to Israeli shipping last fall has not apparently affected the southern port.

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The Independent Socialist Movement

Following the cables of support from America and Europe for our campaign against further settlement in the occupied territories, additional expressions of support have been received by Arie Eliav, MK.

FRANCE

"We the undersigned identify ourselves with all the forces who struggle in Israel for peace (Mapam, Moked, the Independent Socialist Movement and others) who joined in protest against further settlement in the occupied territories. Like them we consider these settlements an obstacle to the attainment of peace."

Jean Paul Sartre, Vercors, writer

Maurice Clavel, writer,

Professor, College de France

Claude Lantzman, writer, director

Vladimir Jankelevitch, Professor,

College de France

Daniel Jacoby, jurist

Marek Halter, painter

Alex Darczansky, Professor,

University of Paris

Pierre Birnbaum, Professor

University of Paris

ITALY

"We the undersigned support all the forces for peace who protest further settlement in the occupied territories. We believe that such settlement programmes constitute an obstacle to peace, a vital aspect of which is the agreement between Israelis and Palestinians. Westand with you in solidarity."

Ignazio Silone

Giorgio Bassani, writer

Primo Levi, writer

Umberto Terracini, Senator

Enzo Enriques Agnoletti, President

Partisans Association

Tristano Codignola, publisher

Guido Fubini, Editor, "Red Makhila"

Emanuele Luzzati, theatre director

Alessandro Fersen, theatre director

Luciano Berio, Rome Philharmonic

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HAIFA DISTRICT COURT

Legacies file 239/76

In the matter of the late HER-

MAN FRIEDLANDER, also known

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Petitioner: ARTHUR WOLF.

The citation was published on Feb-

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involved; the file is concerned with

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Registrar.

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Egged against itself

THE EGGED bus cooperative seems to be overtaken by a kind of frenzied death-wish. The problems it faces are not over-difficult to solve. Yet every single one of them is deliberately brought to deadlock, as though the members are seeking a way of forcing the Government to liquidate the members' own concern.

The latest request by the authorities has been to give free transport to all uniformed soldiers, excluding reservists — and on inter-urban routes only. It is unlikely that many would travel from one town to another without reason, just because the ride is free of charge. Anyway, the Government agrees to carry 80 per cent of the cost, and that formula has been accepted by the cooperative.

The argument, then, is over the size of the monthly advance payment. It is hard to believe that the small sum involved can be a serious issue of dispute, given that Egged's debts are already three-quarters-of-a-billion pounds, and that the Government is in any case saddled with the task of disbursing all the vast sums necessary to save the enterprise from collapse.

Instead of agreeing to the Government's terms (if necessary, under protest), Egged proceeded to generate a new crisis for itself. The extension of free travel to in-town as well as inter-urban routes creates those very difficulties which Egged has been declaiming against. Soldiers can as from yesterday journey by bus to the cinema or the cafe or to visit friends, without paying — a facility the Government never intended to offer, and does not propose to finance.

The claim that the busmen had no forewarning of the new edict is nonsense. A committee sat on the whole subject from September of last year to April. Its recommendations were to be applied experimentally on four routes only — Tel Aviv-Kiryat Shmona, Tel Aviv-Ashkelon, Tel Aviv-Beerseba and Tel Aviv-Jerusalem. Free trips were to be allowed, during this first phase, only in off-peak hours. The Egged executive agreed (by a small majority). The secretariat rejected that agreement. The busmen refused to cooperate in preparations for their new task.

The problems that agitate Egged, causing ructions and faction fights and paralysing its power of collective decision, appear to be self-generated. The Government has agreed to bail Egged out of near-bankruptcy, at immense cost — provided the cooperative accept a relatively small, and temporary, cut in their dividend. This too is now rejected. Is it possible to go on making heavy weather of every reasonable offer made?

The Government may be forced in the end to nationalise bus transport; which would be a pity, since the other bus company, Dan, is a viable and well-run concern. One thing should be made clear straightaway, that the members would not in that case get a huge sum of compensation in cash, plus continued employment at their present salaries. If the above point is made sufficiently clear, Egged may become interested once more to conduct themselves responsibly — as a co-operative society that wants to go on existing.

Managing Jerusalem

MAYOR TEDDY KOLEK has good reason to be satisfied. His administration of the country's most populous city — for that is the title which Jerusalem has recently gained to reinforce its historical and national primacy — has been very closely examined by that respecter of no persons, the State Comptroller, and it has come out of the test with flying colours.

Some faults and flaws have inevitably been detected by Dr. Nebenzahl's tireless investigators. Despite an improvement in building supervision since 1973, the municipality's handling of illegal construction still leaves more than a little to be desired. Shortcomings in the collection of land betterment taxes, which the Mayor claims are being corrected, obviously have not yet been removed.

But these blemishes on the face of Jerusalem do not mar the overall picture of a city reasonably well run and developed, with municipal services efficiently provided to all the people, and a dedicated and competent staff working in harmony with the administration. Jerusalemites have only to compare this portrait with the one that usually emerges after the State Comptroller has finished checking up on some city in Israel, to feel proud of being citizens of the capital.

The Mayor was, however, wise to point the finger, even as he was basking in the glow of the Report, at a major municipal problem which is beyond the Comptroller's compass.

Speaking to the press yesterday, Mr. Kolek rightly complained that the Knesset, by devising the mayoral election measure that it did, made it virtually impossible for a Jewish mayor of Jerusalem to appoint an Arab as his deputy. Yet unified Jerusalem, a city of both Jews and Arabs, must not only be well, but justly, run. That is truly a condition of loyalty to its own self.

Dry Bones



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YADIN'S CHALLENGE

PROFESSOR Yigael Yadin's dramatic entrance into Israel's political arena is a momentous challenge to the parties — especially to Labour. If they respond to it with vigour and determination, they can transform the entire scene; if they do not, Yadin's initiative may, in the end, only make confusion worse confounded.

What does Professor Yadin offer the nation at this hour?

His greatest asset is undoubtedly his own personality. He is a man of undoubted integrity and a powerful intellect, inspiring sympathy and confidence, with a gift of clear and persuasive expression. He has no personal or factional axe to grind; his own ambitions do not lie in politics — his one aim is to help advance the common weal.

However, as he himself emphatically declares, principles and programmes come first: he is not interested in the backing of anyone who rejects his counsel. And here lies a paradox: while Yadin's first objective is to create a viable national consensus, the policies he advocates place him unmistakably in the Labour camp.

HIS PRINCIPAL idea, the reform of the electoral system, has been in the platform of Mapai and the Labour Party for twenty years now, but it has never won the support of a majority of the electorate. No doubt some Labour politicians have been less than enthusiastic about the idea, but the main trouble has been that most voters preferred to back their own favourite smaller parties, which stood to be hurt by an electoral reform.

Since the last election, the Liberals (who previously refused to support a change in the system for fear of weakening their alliance with Herut) have offered to cooperate in enacting a modified reform bill. But there has been a snarl-up in committee because of a disagreement with Labour over the wording of the amendment to the basic law that would enable the change to be made.

Here Yadin's challenge presents Labour with an immediate opportunity, if they are able and willing to take a leaf out of their British colleagues' book. Prime Minister Callaghan, faced with a rule of parliamentary procedure that would have held up two vital bills, took the bull by the horns and changed the rule, although his Government only has a majority of one.

Prime Minister Rabin and Justice Minister Zadok should take this up as a matter of urgency. They should start top-level negotiations with the Liberals, and push on until they reach agreement. Then, with combined forces, they should utilize their parliamentary majority to put reform on the books in time for the next election.

Professor Yadin is abundantly optimistic in assuming that such a radical measure could be enacted in a mere three months, but I believe it could be done within the coming year and a half.

THE OTHER main plank in Professor Yadin's platform, which involves the return of most of Samaria and Judea to Arab rule, fixes him even more firmly in the Labour camp.

Upon examination, his proposals turn out to be almost identical with official Government and Labour policy, though expressed with somewhat greater rigidity. True, he calls for a dynamic Israeli policy which does not require us to wait for telephone calls either from the President of the United States or from Hussein or Arafat (Ma'ariv, May 28). But he seems to have tied his hands in advance.

He would have Israel negotiate only with an authoritative spokesman of all the Palestinians, including Jordan. But as Hussein refuses to speak for the "West Bank," and there is no visible prospect of a Palestinian takeover of Jordan, it is difficult to see what initiatives he could undertake — beyond the offer the Government has already made on exactly the same lines.

The theme of "Anything you can do, I can do better!" recurs throughout Yadin's manifesto. But in this area at least he does not indicate in what way he would improve on Mr. Rabin. At the same time, by splitting the "dovish" vote, his intervention could result in the formation of a "hawkish" Government opposed to both withdrawal and electoral reform.

PROFESSOR YADIN'S proposals for tightening up the machinery of government are interesting, but offer no panaceas. He suggests, for example, a small Cabinet to decide policy, which would leave most Ministers to deal only with administration. Yet he himself repeatedly says that it is implementation — i.e. administration — that really counts.

There are already small Cabinet committees on defence (which could also deal with foreign policy) and on economic affairs, wielding considerable powers, and no great harm is done if all the Ministers meet once

READERS' LETTERS

THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — There is a slow but growing recognition by Israel's educational leadership that religious education plays an important role in stemming the flood of social evils which are plaguing Israeli society. The encroaching tides of dangerous drug consumption which have begun to affect some of our high school students, the rising crime rate and excesses of violence, the looseness of ties to Israel and the consequent *perilous* are all problems which are proving to be more and more intractable. The best defence that we can construct against these moral ills would seem to be an intensive religious education with a stress upon higher values and morals in the home, business and in every area of secular life. All this plus education towards love for and attachment to Israel — a major concomitant of Jewish faith.

It is therefore particularly difficult to understand the various acts of discrimination still being practised by education officials, both national and municipal, against schools in the State-Religious network. Even though the reported instances are scattered ones, they should be brought to the attention of the public. Basically the instances of unequal treatment are to be found within three main areas:

1. The quality of classrooms and other school facilities, as compared with those usually provided to the parallel non-religious school.
2. The lack of facilities for extra-curricular activities in the supplementary education programme.
3. Problems of parents in registering their children for kindergarten.

Here are some instances of failure to provide suitable classroom facilities for religious schools equal to those being provided to non-religious schools:

In Beerseba, in the Eshel Avraham State-Religious school in Shikun Dalel, there are 800 students from economically-deprived homes who are participating in special programmes to receive extra educational benefits. The school building consists of two old, poorly constructed huts, insufferably hot in the warm weather and cold and leaky in the winter. The small schoolyard cannot hold all the

students. The school has no assembly-rooms, work-room, remedial study-room, room for special education and no dining-room. Nor are there any gymnasium facilities. The non-religious schools in Beerseba lack for nothing in the way of classrooms and facilities.

In Moshav Yarchin, a settlement of Yemenite Jews, the school is housed in a small room in an old hut.

In Or Yehuda, the Amram Gaon Elementary School is housed in a number of leaky huts.

In Arad, the State-Religious school is still housed in huts.

Fortunately, situations such as the above are not typical of Israel's educational scene — but where they do exist, they should be corrected quickly. There can be no room in Israel's developing society for preferring one type of school system over the other, particularly when it is the religious school which gives us every reason to hope that it will provide the kind of citizen Israel needs to survive in the present and build on for the future.

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Hatikva hopefuls

By EPHRAIM KISHON

THE Hatikva Quarter riots have ended for the moment in an interim withdrawal and an uneasy peace. Summing them up now that the dust has settled, a neutral observer would find that the Municipality displayed an unduly destructive urge, while the Police on their part acted in an unreasoned, unruly manner, though one can't quite absolve the Quarter's residents from some share of the blame either. We know they were unhappy, but still — we cannot approve of people throwing Molotov cocktails and flaming rags at policemen's hair, whatever the provocation.

Hence the Police Minister's grim announcement in the Knesset about the Police "neither wishing nor being obliged to let their agents be bombed with grenades from the rooftops."

This belligerent statement roused the Hatikva residents' fury: "Aha!" yelled one of their leaders from the top of a jerry-can. "So we can't throw Molotov cocktails off our own ruddy roofs, but they can stuff themselves on shrimp cocktails in their luxury hotels!"

Realizing they were victims of flagrant discrimination, the youth rose up in revolt. Bazookas and Kalashnikovs were pulled out of hiding, and troops loyal to the Government came under heavy fire. At this stage, prominent citizens felt they could no longer keep silent, and blamed the Mayor for just going ahead implementing laws all over the place.

Then, as the Hatikva warriors were training their howitzers on the Police strongholds, the Minister of Justice called for self-restraint on both sides. The "Ha'aretz" editorial, on the other hand, put the blame squarely on Gush Emunim who with their strongarm tactics were no better than the Hatikva rioters, in the editors' sober opinion.

AT THIS POINT the balanced pronouncement of Shulamit Aloni, M.K., had the effect of a fresh breeze. She denounced the unbridled Municipal violence outright, but she did not quite condemn the ungallant behaviour of the young Hatikva hopefuls either. Encouraged by her moral support, the Police got permission to put up resistance under attack. Individual cops were provided with whistles, whereas the men in the front line were allowed to use their front teeth.

A Government order that the hands of Border Policemen be tied behind their backs for fear that citizens might get hurt was rescinded at the last minute for lack of string. After several anti-aircraft shells were fired at a Police helicopter, however, the top brass went into session and resolved to hire a lawyer.

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